

was much surprised. It is generally conceded that he will be at Arion's mark by over a second before the season closes. Fantasy gave an exhibition mile in 2:08, which is not up to a great trial.

The crowd saw a grand contest in the last two heats in the free-for-all. Only three started. Pity was the opening for three to start. Pity was the opening for three to start. Pity was the opening for three to start.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
DEBUQUE (Iowa), Aug. 25.—The Dubuque Cycling Club, an organization of sporting men, authorizes the statement that they will put up \$30,000 to have the Corbett-Jackson fight and the offer will be made on their own terms.

Saratoga Sparkles.
SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The weather was warm and the track fast.

Free-for-all trot, purse \$5000: Phoebe Wilkes won the first, second and fourth heats and was unplaced in the third; Nightingale and Pity also started; time 2:12, 2:13, 2:14.

The 2:27 trot, purse \$5000: M. C. won in three straight heats; Jim Wilkes, Leone, William Tait, Ella O. and Chicago Belle also started; time 2:17, 2:18, 2:19.

The 2:40 trot, purse \$1500: Expressive won the second, third and fifth heats and the race; Onenqua won the first and fourth heats; Dentine also started; time 2:19, 2:24, 2:25, 2:26.

Directly to beat 2:12: Time, 0:32, 1:04, 1:36, 2:07.

Fantasy to beat 2:07: Time, 0:32, 1:04, 1:36, 2:08.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

The Giants Overturn the Bourbons in Two Revolutions.

Associated Press Special Service.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In spite of the future nearness of the season, the people turned out at the Polo grounds to witness the Giants give two more defeats to the account of the Bourbons.

First game: Louisville 6, base hits 10, errors 7. New York 13, base hits 15, errors 5.

Batteries—Grime and Nichols; Farrell and Meekin.

Second game: Louisville 1, base hits 12, errors 2. New York 5, base hits 8, errors 6.

Batteries—Fadsworth and Zahner; Ruess and Farrell.

Umpire in both games, Hurst.

BOSTON-CLEVELAND.
BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Boston won the last of the Cleveland series by a great team play and the effective battery work of Hodson and Tenny.

Boston 5, base hits 15, errors 0. Cleveland 2, base hits 5, errors 2.

Batteries—Tenny and Hodson; Sullivan and Zimmer.

Umpire, McQuaid.

WASHINGTON-CHICAGO.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Good, clean hitting won the day's game for the Senators.

Washington 2, base hits 13, errors 4. Chicago 4, base hits 10, errors 1.

Batteries—McGuire, Stockdale and Mercer; Stratton and Schriver.

Umpire, Emalle.

BALTIMORE-ST. LOUIS.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—An element of luck entered into the game between the Orioles and St. Louis. Clarkson pitched good ball and Hawkins did fairly well.

Baltimore 4, base hits 5, errors 2. St. Louis 2, base hits 7, errors 2.

Batteries—Robinson, Hawks, Miller and Clarkson.

Umpire, Betts.

BROOKLYN-CINCINNATI.
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Brooklyn 5, base hits 9, errors 0.

Cincinnati 4, base hits 3, errors 3.

Batteries—Dally and Daub; Merritt and Dwyer.

Umpire, Keefe.

PHILADELPHIA-PITTSBURGH.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Philadelphia kept up her winning record by taking her third successive game from Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia 13, base hits 22, errors 2. Pittsburgh 5, base hits 7, errors 3.

Batteries—Buckley and Taylor; Mack and Gumbert.

Umpire, Lynch.

FAST WORK.
Two Fractures of Iowa Records by the Ganymedes.

Associated Press Special Service.
COUNCIL BLUFFS (Iowa), Aug. 25.—Ganymedes, a pair of horses, broke the Iowa record for the fastest mile in 1:20, and the work very fast, resulting in two broken state records.

The half-mile record, 1:20 class, held by Hibbs, time 1:09-2-5, and the one-mile open, Class B, 2:26-2-5.

Half-mile, Ganymedes Wheel Club championship, Class A: S. C. Hattenhauer of Council Bluffs second, A. D. Hughes of Council Bluffs third; time 1:20-4-4.

Two miles, open, Class A: C. R. Coulter of Toledo won, C. H. Callahan of Buffalo second, James Troy of Chicago third, L. A. Callahan of Buffalo fourth; time 5:15.

One mile, handicap, Class B: T. G. Barnett of Lincoln won, C. R. Coulter second, L. A. Callahan third, James Troy fourth; time 2:18-4-4.

Half a mile, open, Class A: J. P. Van Dusen of David City, Neb., won, E. E. Mackett of Lincoln, Neb., second, E. E. Garrison of Denver third; time 1:07-4-4.

One mile, open, Class A: G. A. Maxwell of Winfield, Kan., won, Charles Washley of Sioux City, Iowa, second, J. P. Van Dusen third; time 2:26.

THE ROAD RACE.
Williams of Pittsburgh Finishes First—The Teams.

Associated Press Special Service.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—The Buffalo-Pittsburgh road race was won by George E. Williams of the Pittsburgh Cycling Club, who arrived at the city at 12:53 p.m. today, covering the distance from Buffalo, 24 1/2 miles, in 22 hrs. 37 m.

The team race between picked riders from Cleveland, Buffalo and this city was won by the Pittsburgh team, they having forty points. Cleveland got twelve. The members of the winning team at the finish were Williams, Wakeland and Weir. Only one of the Cleveland men, Grin, got in and none of the Buffalo riders finished. Morrill of Cleveland was taken sick at Beaver Falls and Blake of Cleveland of Buffalo gave up at Connaughtville. A time limit of twenty-four hours had been placed on the race.

NEW OFFERS.
The Atlanta Concern Makes a Bid for Corbett.

Associated Press Special Service.
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The projectors of a scheme to build an iron platform in the Atlantic Ocean off Sandy Hook, and which is to be called Atlanta, are after the Jackson-Corbett fight. The projectors made an offer through Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic Club.

"I am authorized to offer a purse of \$25,000 for the fight," he said, "and there is no monkeying about it, either. The company has nearly \$40,000 behind it, and the island will be a triple entrapment for the fight."

THE QUEEN ASHORE.

She is Not Yet Making Any Water.

It is Rumored, However, That She Has a Big Hole in Her Stern.

A Fight With a Devil-fish—Lawless Tramps at Sacramento—World's Fair Awards for California—A Big Fire.

Associated Press Special Service.
SEATTLE (Wash.), Aug. 25.—The steamer Chilcat, Capt. McAllin, arrived at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning from Juneau, Alaska, and brought news that the steamer Queen was ashore on the beach at Point Gordon on the east end of Cornsant Island.

Capt. Carroll of the Queen informed Capt. McAllin that he struck at 11 o'clock on the evening of August 22 in a dense fog, and said that the ship was all right and the passengers were thoroughly safe.

He reported that she was not taking any water and he thought she would raise all right at high tide, so he refused assistance from the Chilcat.

Capt. McAllin said her bow was sticking out at least ten feet when he saw her, but that she had plenty of water under her stern. The beach is a sandy one with some rocks, and was sheltered from storms. The City of Topeka was expected at any hour, and if assistance was necessary could give it to her. Capt. McAllin said he thought the Queen was in a cove for fear that she might go aground.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Aug. 25.—The steamer Chilcat, from Juneau, Alaska, arrived at 10 o'clock last night and reported that the steamer Queen was ashore on the beach of Point Gordon at half-tide in a thick fog, on a shore which was covered with large, rugged boulders.

Fourth round semi-finals: Goodbody beat Reid, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1; Larned beat Chase, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6.

Interclub finals: Parker of Columbia beat Thompson of Princeton, 6-1, 6-12, 6-2.

East St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—East St. Louis results:

Three-fourths of a mile: Collector won, second, Lord Auckland third; time 1:21.

Five-eighths of a mile: Alaphy won, Northwest second, Censor third; time 1:06.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Satinet won, Adair second, Alright third; time 0:59.

One mile: Libby won, Liberty Bell second, Hartwell third; time 1:49.

Three-fourths of a mile: Chatterbox won, San Blas second, Jardine third; time 1:21.

Now Annihilate.
DENVER, Aug. 25.—Denver Ed Smith and Ed Farrell, who have been talking for a long time about their ability to annihilate each other, met this afternoon and arranged a match for \$5000.

The fight is to come off here within five weeks. Each man goes into training at once, and must be ready in five weeks' time.

Grosch's Quarter-mile.
PATERSON (N. J.), Aug. 25.—At the CHIRON track today Paul Grosch, the old-time track rider, broke the world record for the quarter-mile, unplaced, covering the distance in 0:28, or 1-2-5 seconds better than the record.

Fell from a Parachute.
KALAMAZOO (Mich.), Aug. 25.—Alonso Kendall, the Kalamazoo aeronaut, lost his hold on his parachute when 100 feet in the air, his neck was broken and when picked up there was not a whole bone in his body.

A Bloody Cock Fight.
SALTILLO (Mexico), Aug. 25.—At a cocking main in Cornana, a fight took place which resulted in five men being stabbed to death and several others wounded. The rural guards were called upon to quell the disturbance.

One More Try.
SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 25.—Howard Gould arrived here this afternoon and inspected the regatta. The contest for the Cape May cup was his last.

Hosmer Won.
POINT OF PINES (Mass.), Aug. 25.—The single scull here this afternoon between George Hosmer of Boston and Fred Plafie of New York, was a contest of \$150, was won by Hosmer by six lengths.

ADD Reed old Orchard.

THE HOSTILES.
Minister Denby Goes Back to China—Prince Komatsu.

EVANSVILLE (Ind.), Aug. 25.—Minister Charles Denby left here on today for San Francisco, en route to Peking, China.

PRINCE KOMATSU.
OHIOAGO, Aug. 25.—Prince Komatsu of Japan, accompanied by his chamberlain and two personal servants, arrived here this evening over the Michigan Central road. He will leave for San Francisco tomorrow.

JAPANESE SPIES DECAPITATED.
SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—Seven Japanese spies in Chinese costume were arrested here today and will be expelled from China. No one will be surprised if they are treated much more severely. According to reports from Peking, five Japanese have been decapitated after having been arrested as spies.

In order to raise money to push operations, the government has increased the transit duty on opium.

A letter from Che-Poo yesterday, announcing the defeat of the Japanese force and the killing of 1300 Japanese soldiers, is much commented upon here. If the report of the battle is correct, the Chinese cavalry in dividing the Japanese forces in two parts, did excellent service and displayed generalship of no mean order.

A BUSY BODY.
The New Yellowstone Geyser Making Up for Lost Time.

Associated Press Special Service.
ST. PAUL, Aug. 25.—The first reports of the breaking out of the new geyser in the Yellowstone Park on Thursday have been confirmed, and it is attracting a great deal of attention. It throws a stream of water as high as "Old Faithful," it is very noisy in its eruption and has been playing incessantly since its arrival. It is a keyer of the first magnitude and has made a sensation.

The new geyser is located in the upper geyser basin, near the Black Pool and, while there are numerous other geysers and hot springs near by, there are no active geysers in the immediate vicinity.

A C. Heising Paralyzed.
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A. C. Heising, the veteran founder of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, has suffered a stroke of paralysis. He is in a hospital at Chicago. He is the father of Washington Heising, the postmaster at Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO Fishermen Caught in a Devil Fish's Arms.

Associated Press Special Service.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The fishing-boat Alexandria with a crew of five had a terrific struggle with an octopus on Thursday, just outside the Golden Gate.

The boat hooked this monster and a battle was the result. Gustav Anton was pulling on a long line, and many hooks while his companions were taking off the fish and rebaiting the hooks. Suddenly the fish came a strong pull at the line and the fishermen thought it became entangled in the rocks of the reef.

The hooks used by the fishermen are yielding and easily bent so that they can be disengaged should they become caught and Gustav gave a pull on the line to loosen it. It gave way, but there was a dead weight on it and the line slowly, wading what made it drag so heavily. He soon discovered a long arm shot up from the surface of the ocean, a foot away from the boat, and the octopus soon followed it. The water seemed full of the terrible snake-like limbs and the fishermen knew they had an octopus to deal with.

The tentacles of the sea-monster seemed to reach higher than the mast of the little vessel, as it floundered about in the water, endeavoring seemingly to reach out for its captives. The line was lashed into foam and the little boat rocked and careened in the swirl and threatened every moment to lose its terrified occupants into the arms of the monster. The capture of such a fish is lucrative, and the fishermen determined to add it to their boat load. Chinamen are very fond of the fish and they eagerly purchased it. The octopus was being taken down nearer it suddenly opened out its long arms and reached for the fishermen. One of its ten arms fell across the deck of the boat and the other four bent and held it. They went around the keel and almost instantly it had the boat in its embrace. A few well-directed blows of a hatchet from the boat's crew broke several of the arms of the long feelers lay on the deck.

So far in the battle the octopus had kept under the boat and the fishermen were unable to get in blow. After one of the feelers had been chopped off, the octopus somewhat released his hold and the strong pull on the line by Gustav was taken by the boat. The City of Topeka was expected at any hour, and if assistance was necessary could give it to her. Capt. McAllin said he thought the Queen was in a cove for fear that she might go aground.

AN EXPERT'S END.
A. H. Breckenfeld Kills Himself Because of His Wife's Death.

Associated Press Special Service.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—August H. Breckenfeld, one of the handwriting experts in the Martin will case, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head. His wife, who has been ill for some time, died today, and Breckenfeld concluded that he could not live without her.

Breckenfeld was a much respected citizen and held a responsible position in the Anglo-California Bank.

A Long Talk.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Sun-Telegraph Company has completed its line from San Francisco to San Diego, and can now converse with others in that place, Paso Robles and Tempton, as well as other ways points. San Luis Obispo is nearly two hundred and fifty miles distant.

Killed by a Train.
MOJAVE, Aug. 25.—N. R. Liberty, carpenter for the Southern Pacific Company, was struck and killed by a switch engine while crossing the tracks this afternoon. His relatives have not been located, but he was a member of the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 328, of San Diego.

To Tow Grain Cargoes.
PORTLAND (Or.), Aug. 25.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made arrangements with J. D. Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco for a power tug to tow grain barges in the mouth of the Columbia River during the grain season.

Fire at Woodland.
WOODLAND, Aug. 25.—A barn and machinery valued at \$3000, the property of William Gibson, burned last night. There was no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS.
A GRAND ENCAMPMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Ten Thousand of Them are Expected to Occupy the Old G. A. R. Camp—An Important Programme.

Associated Press Special Service.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Tri-colored bunting of red, blue and orange is beginning to appear in the business streets in Washington in honor of the biennial convocation of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the encampment of the uniformed ranks of the order, which will be held next week. A caravan of 1000 tents has sprung up in two days about the Washington monument on the broad lot stretching to the Potomac, where the veterans of the G. A. R. are encamped. Their great reunion for the occasion Camp George Washington, and Gen. James Garfield, the chief officer of the order, who with staff, has been in the city two days. There will be 10,000 knights quartered there in organized bodies, while many unattached members of the order are expected to be in active progress for some weeks past, under the direction of a committee of prominent citizens of the city, and the encampment of the order. The formal beginning of the convocation will be on Monday evening, August 27, when there will be a grand parade by the citizens of the city to the commanding lodge in Convention Hall, a building with a seating capacity of 7000, which is being decorated for the occasion. The grand officers of the order, who with staff, has been in the city two days. There will be 10,000 knights quartered there in organized bodies, while many unattached members of the order are expected to be in active progress for some weeks past, under the direction of a committee of prominent citizens of the city, and the encampment of the order. The formal beginning of the convocation will be on Monday evening, August 27, when there will be a grand parade by the citizens of the city to the commanding lodge in Convention Hall, a building with a seating capacity of 7000, which is being decorated for the occasion. The grand officers of the order, who with staff, has been in the city two days. 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country, and the department admits that no light on the coast is better cared for than is Lime Rock by its heroic keeper, Ida Lewis.

The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.

L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President.

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LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

TO TIMES PATRONS.

Advertisers in the Times, and also subscribers, are requested to send us, in confidence, prompt written notices of all visits from boycotting committees or individuals, giving the names, when possible, of the persons who are engaged in boycotting this paper or its patrons, under whatever guise or name the offense may be conducted. It is our purpose to put a stop to the annoyances which our patrons have for a long time been subjected to; and to that end we ask the active cooperation of those who have been thus annoyed.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

SERIOUS WORDS TO REPUBLICANS.

For weeks and weeks the political air has been filled with talk of the "Lindley slate," the "Lindley influence," and the "Lindley-Webster combine." Republican candidates who ought to know better, and whose instincts ought to be nearer right, have talked and acted as if their political salvation depended on their ability to get under the wing of the rejected political pretender. They have squirmed, dodged and denied, until the people whom they must ultimately depend upon for nomination and election, if successful at all, have become disgusted with them. The people hate dodgers and they hate cowards; they love honest men, bold men, and fighters in the open.

This chasing after a back-number boss, whose influence has "gone glimmering among the mists of the things that were," and who has himself been rejected by the Republicans of the district by an unprecedented and crushing majority, is the most consummate nonsense; the most useless folly; the idiotic pursuit of a political will-o-the-wisp, and the kindergarten statesmen engaged in this business simply write themselves down as the very greenest of politicians. Why should Republican candidates continue to court this impotent political failure? What can they win by it except defeat and disgrace? Men who would be political leaders must first of all be men of honor and courage; they must be men of integrity who habitually fulfill their promises to even the meanest of their followers. They must also be men of caliber and capacity to lead; men of achievement and men who have the faculty of inspiring the ardor and loyalty of their followers. They must have at least something of the quality of personal magnetism and of that other indefinable quality which makes men "swear by" their fellows.

Do the pinafore politicians, who seem to think that their political future depends on this man, pretend to say that he possesses the qualities that we have enumerated? The mere question provides its own answer, and that answer is a thunderous and a scornful No!

The Republicans of Los Angeles county have had enough of this sort of thing. They have had enough of the smooth "glimmer" sort. They have had enough of shame and humiliation, and defeat, into which they have been led by weakly following this description of the genus boss. They want no more of it. Success lies not in that direction, not in the direction of ring rule, ballot-box stuffing and convention-packing. It lies only in the direction of able, popular and fair means from the whole mass of the party, without reference to cliques, combines or back-room slates. There are, it is true, various and diverse interests to be consulted in making up a county ticket, but those interests cannot be rightly adjusted and the public interests at the same time truly subserved by the Lindley method of "doing" politics. Right results and popular approval can only be secured by the aid and co-operation of the whole body of right-thinking and right-acting Republicans throughout the county. Open, manly and fair methods at the primaries are the first step toward success. A convention composed of low-grade and vicious delegates, elected by corrupt means and the trickery of bosses, will make nominations that will surely lead to party defeat. A convention elected by proper means, composed of representative Republicans and honest men, will nominate a ticket on which the party can march to victory.

Which will you have, gentlemen and

Republicans? It is in your power to decide. It is in your hands to organize either victory or defeat. Which shall it be?

We warn the Republican party of Los Angeles county that victory is not necessarily theirs—that it is not a "yellow-dog" year; that needless blunders in making nominations will surely lead to disaster; that eternal vigilance is the price of fit nominations, and fit nominations are the imperative prerequisite to victory. There are enough right-meaning and honest Republicans—more than enough—to control the situation—more than enough to defeat the bosses, crush the rings, control the convention and snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, where the gangs will soon put it if they are permitted to have sway.

We call, then, upon the bone and sinew of the party, in every ward, in every town and in every voting precinct throughout the county to take this matter in hand, to assume that rightful control of the party machinery which belongs to them. The primaries are the first battle-ground. They must be controlled, or infinite harm will result, and the very advantage given to the bosses which they are striving to secure. Elect honest, active and alert men as delegates, and leave the professional manipulators of politics at home. A convention made up of professional slate-makers, traders and political prostitutes cannot bring forth good results in the shape of a ticket. The stream cannot rise above its source.

And especially let those candidates who are in the habit of looking to the rejected boss and his sporting partner as their political saviors, instead of looking to the people, the source of power—let all such candidates be marked and avoided in the make-up of a ticket. We propose to locate candidates according to their affiliations, as near as may be. Such of them as choose to array themselves under the banner of Mr. Lindley and Mr. Webster, that malodorous pair who have undertaken to "take charge of" the politics of Los Angeles county, will be given the full benefit of their choice, and the public will be given the full benefit of the facts. On the contrary, all candidates who elect to cast their fortunes in with the people—the whole body of Republicans—and look to them and them only for political favors, will be applauded and supported in that course. It is the only course that will win. The lines must be drawn. The people have a right to know where candidates stand. They have a right to know whom they represent and whom they will serve. Any candidate who seeks office with the secret design of serving an individual or a clique instead of the people whose servant he is, is a traitor to the people. In the jungle of politics there is always a class of men who aim to succeed by cold-blooded duplicity—by deceiving one side or the other, or both. These men seem to think that it is "smart" politics to play it smooth with all sides and all factions, lying to each impartially. They are mistaken; it is stupid politics, the sort that leads to political punishment and defeat. They will be found out in their deception and exposed.

Finally, in the coming primaries we have to advise and seriously urge that greater interest be taken by the strong representative men of the party in each ward, precinct and town. Permit no mere minor local jealousies to divide you, but unite on your solidest men for delegates and overthrow the gang, big and little, by one supreme effort. The requirements of the situation demand it; the interests of the people require it; the prize to be won justifies it.

A CALIFORNIA SHOWER.

We have had a delightful summer here in Southern California, cool and calm and equable. "A more perfect climate could not be found anywhere," so our visitors have said, and indeed every one has felt that we could ask for have nothing added and nothing taken away.

But yesterday we awoke to find the conditions all changed. The air outside was as hot as if it came from a furnace. Great black clouds arose along the mountain tops. Another range of mountains seemed piled upon the nearer heights, whose sharp peaks and mighty spurs extended far up toward the zenith. Peak above peak, some of them sharp-pointed as pyramids, and black and frowning and threatening they rose, those giant ranges of the skies, above the mountains of the lower world. Some with rounded domes and broken flanks and threatening storm-gates that the wind tossed too and fro, and here and there were tongues like those of hissing serpents, now dashing suddenly from the shifting, murky depths of the ever-

changing cloud sea that rolled its tides above the earth.

Swiftly the sky was hidden, and for a moment the air seemed scarcely to breathe. Then the thunders broke loose in quick, sharp reverberations; the hot winds leaped upon the trees, and, distorted and writhing, their boughs bent and swayed, tossed hither and thither as if in the hot agony of torment. Again came the crashing thunder, rolling in quick, sharp peals along the sky, as if the very heavens were rent; the rain fell in torrents, beating on the roofs and on the window-frames, bending the trees and the flowering shrubs in its swift flow. The lightning flashed into quick flame, tearing the breasts of the clouds and half-blinding eyes all unaccustomed to its presence. A laborer on the East Side, with his spade upon his shoulder, sought refuge under a swaying pepper tree, and here the mad lightning pursued him, struck the bright steel of his implement, glanced to his shoulder, and laid him senseless upon the earth, scorched from head to foot. It seized the limb of a tall tree, rent and twisted it, and left it burned and broken. The water stood in little pools by the wayside; the dust was laid; the flowers all stood smiling in their baptism.

Southern California's summer shower was over. The sun came out, and everywhere through the rifts of cloud broke the glory of the sunshine. The imperial mountain tops stood forth again unclouded, and men talked of our August thunder-shower as a marvel that had happened to us. It was a taste of some other summer than our own that we had yesterday, as if the mountain gates between us and the burning desert sands had been left ajar, and, borne on the wings of a simoon, the hot air of the mid-continent furnace had swept in upon us, drowning the bath and the comfort of the summer day.

What is the trouble? Is Nature sick and the stars swept out of their courses to vex us? The lurid lightnings, the "dread artillery" of the Storm God, are not at home in our summer climate.

A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.

The rapid and remarkable development of the horticultural industry in Southern California has cast into the shade some other branches of development which ought not to be neglected. Foremost among these is the mineral wealth of this section—a wealth of which few even of our own citizens have anything but a vague conception. This is the more remarkable owing to the now well-established fact that gold was first discovered and washed out in Los Angeles county long before the celebrated discovery by Marshall in Eldorado county. For a number of years gold mining was carried on in the northern part of this county and Ventura county by Mexicans, many of whom came all the way from Sonora for the purpose of working these placers. The amount of gold which was taken out is not known, but it must have been quite large, amounting to several millions of dollars. During the past couple of years some work has again been done on these fields, in the neighborhood of Piru, in Ventura county, and it is believed that there are very rich gold ledges there which only await capital for development. Around Newhall, in Los Angeles county, there are also a number of large deposits of gold which might make many people independently rich if water could only be developed so that they might be worked on a practical scale. While we have been spending millions of dollars in Southern California to develop water for agricultural purposes, no attention has been given to the other profitable field of bringing water on gold placer ground, so that it may be worked by the hydraulic process. This method of gold-mining, which has yielded untold millions to the State during the past quarter of the century, has been forbidden by law in the central and northern parts of California, because the debris which is washed down from the mountains did great injury to the farmers in the valleys; but there could be no such objection—at least not at present—to hydraulic mining in the rough, mountainous and largely uncultivated country in which the gold placers of Los Angeles and Ventura counties are located.

The section referred to is, however, only a fraction of the gold-bearing section of Southern California. Out on the Mojave Desert there are rich fields where large nuggets have been found during the past twelve months, and where a number of men found profitable employment for a time. This is in the northern part of the desert. Around Oro Grande and Daguerre there are mines which have produced a large amount of rich ore and are ready to yield much more as soon as they are developed on a scale of sufficient magnitude.

Another gold district which is at present attracting much attention is that in the neighborhood of Perris, in Riverside county. There are gold quartz mines. There are also placer mines which were worked in a crude manner by Mexicans before the first white man came to this section. One mine in this section, the Good Hope, was recently sold for several hundred thousand dollars, which has given quite an impetus to prospecting in that neighborhood, with the result that several other rich ledges have recently been uncovered. Out on the Colorado Desert some very rich rock has been found during the past few years, but the difficulties of prospecting and working without a large amount of capital are so great in this region that no progress has yet been made in ascertaining what mineral wealth lies hidden there. Then there

is the Julian mining district, in San Diego county, which has turned out a large amount of bullion from year to year without any particular fuss or boasting, although no large amount of capital has been invested there. In Orange county, in the mountains back of Santa Ana, there are deposits of silver and lead which have been worked in a desultory manner from year to year.

Apart from the precious metals, the mineral resources of Southern California are more important than most people have any idea of. In San Bernardino county there are large deposits of high-grade iron ore, which would keep a dozen big smelters running for an indefinite time. Marble of remarkably fine quality is found at several points in San Bernardino county and Antelope Valley, while indications of copper, cinnabar and other minerals have been discovered in many places. What is now needed is a systematic prospecting of these varied resources by some of our local capitalists, when it would not be a difficult thing to secure outside capital for their development. There is plenty of idle money, both in this country and in Europe, awaiting the chance of profitable investment. A gentleman who recently returned from London states that in that city alone there is the enormous sum of \$300,000,000 lying idle. The British have been so frequently bitten in their American investments that they are naturally becoming a little cautious about putting their money into anything that does not make a very good showing; but, if our own capitalists would invest something in opening up some of the fine properties that are lying idle in this section, they would find little trouble in organizing companies to develop them. As we have pointed out on several occasions, the mining industry is a most valuable one for this section, because mines are great consumers of agricultural products, and would furnish a profitable home market for large quantities of those products which now have to be exported.

The petroleum industry of itself offers a vast field for the profitable investment of capital in Southern California; but this is a subject of sufficient importance to deserve a separate article.

FOR THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Times publishes by authority the following financial exhibit:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Previously acknowledged..... | \$4113.53 |
| Memberships— | |
| Mrs. A. Brandon..... | 1.00 |
| D. W. Oliver..... | 1.00 |
| J. J. Aiken..... | 1.00 |
| Miss Jennie A. Bristol..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. E. S. Covey..... | 1.00 |
| C. W. McMaster..... | 1.00 |
| Emma Smith..... | 1.00 |
| B. S. Watkins..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. W. R. Abrams..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. A. D. Corvalls..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Louise Billings..... | 1.00 |
| Miss Sarah Beazell..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Russell..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. A. T. Bell..... | 1.00 |
| Donations— | |
| F. K. Rindge..... | 25.00 |
| J. E. Cushman..... | 10.00 |
| Board of Trade Reception Committee..... | 33.65 |
| Aggregate..... | \$4193.18 |

The subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Clarke, the brave engineer who was murdered by strikers near Sacramento, continue to come in from day to day, already considerably more than \$200 having been received by The Times. A fund of \$300 has been subscribed by citizens of Sacramento for the purpose of erecting a monument over the graves of United States soldiers who were killed at the same time. This is as it should be. It is nothing more than a proper recognition of brave American citizens, who died in doing their duty. At the same time, it will serve as a lasting rebuke to those miserable wretches who acted the part of assassins. These men who gave up their lives in the pursuit of their duty are as worthy of honor as men who died for their country on the battlefield. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

A short time ago an interesting letter from London was published in The Times, describing experiments which are being made by a French physician with snake poisons. A dispatch from New Orleans announced that a scientist there has permitted himself to be bitten by a rattlesnake in order to test the efficacy of this remedy and that at last accounts he was doing well. It looks as if before long science would have mastered most of the ills that flesh is heir to, and perhaps in course of time they may be able to do away with death altogether. In that case, however, a great many people would get tired, and suicide would become more popular than ever.

It used to be quite a thing for a yachting party to take a trip of a week or so along the coast, but now ambitious yachtsmen extend their voyages all over the world, in ships which are a good deal larger than those with which Columbus discovered America. A party has just been formed in Cleveland, O., to take a yachting tour around Japan. If they should happen to fall into the hands of some of those Chinese pirates we will have another national complication to deal with.

The hubbub which has arisen over the library question has culminated in a suit which promises to go "thundering down the ages." The question, in brief, is whether the average American lay citizen can be prayed for as a lost sheep by the average American pastor without his or her consent. To the non-legal mind it looks as if there ought to be some limit to this sort of thing. Churches are nowadays running the theaters and newspapers very close in hunting for sensation.

Yesterday was a genuine old-fashioned sultry summer day, such as we have had in the East. It's a wonder how it found its way out to this coast anyhow. It was wholly unlike our ordinary weather.

This seems like earthquake weather—just the sort of weather for that high tidal wave that is prophesied as forthcoming to keep company with

MIGHT FIT CATALINA.

THE TOO-EAGER LOVER.

(Judge.)



Chollie. There's my darling in the boat alone. Now's my opportunity to propose.



Miss Agnes—Agnes—my darling girl—



—listen to me—



—I love you—



—Oh, I love you! Will you be mine—



"ALL SAME" REDONDO.

THAT NEW RATHING SUIT.

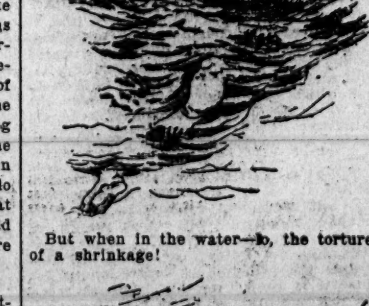
(Judge.)



Birdie was a great show in his new swimming suit.



But when in the water—oh, the tortures of a shrinkage!



Shrink.



How to Get Rid of Bored.

(Truth.) An American Ambassador, calling on Prince Bismarck, casually observed that the Chancellor's time must be greatly taken up by bored.

"That is true," said Bismarck, "but I have one infallible manner of disposing of them."

"What is it?"

"My wife always sends for me on some pretext or other, and then, of course, the visitor is forced by politeness to take his leave."

Hardly had he spoken, when the Princess entered, saying in an innocent tone:

"Otto, it's time to take your medicine."

"The Ambassador saw the ludicrous side of the matter, burst out laughing and took his leave."

MASONIC REVIEW.

THE MASON'S DUTY—ODD NUMBERS—THE MYSTIC TIE.

Meetings Past and to Come—Pentapla, Its Significance—Lodge Refreshments—Center of Unity. Names of Masonry.

The "social meeting" of Atacala Chapter, No. 21, O.E.S., held on Saturday evening, August 18, was all that the name implies. Music and refreshments, added to social converse and fraternal greetings, made the evening pass away pleasantly and, quickly, and, despite the warm weather, that drove so many to the sea shore, the attendance was large.

The next meeting of the chapter will be held on Saturday evening, September 1.

Pentapla Lodge, No. 202, dispatched the usual amount of business at its stated meeting on Monday evening, Aug. 20.

When a lodge opens in the middle of the afternoon, and works until late in the night, it speaks well for its popularity and the amount of work that is before it. That is what Southern Gate U. D. did in the last week. Its next meeting will be held next Friday afternoon, when the third degree will be conferred on four fellowcrafts.

Signet Chapter, R.A.M., conferred the Mark Master's degree last Tuesday evening. Next Tuesday, the 22nd inst., the Past Master's degree will be conferred. Sojourning companions are cordially invited to attend.

Los Angeles needs a new Masonic Temple, with a larger seating capacity. This fact was again demonstrated on Thursday evening, the 23d inst., when Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, found it impossible to seat all the Sir Knights who came to witness its admirable Red Cross work. The work on its elegant banquet, Coeur de Lion is making a name for itself throughout the State.

Thursday evening, one of its visitors, who is an important officer in Golden Gate Commandery, San Francisco, said he came especially to see the work done by a commandery that had the reputation of doing the best work on the Coast. The next evening, Friday, the Order of the Temple was conferred, and on next Thursday, August 30, the Order of the Temple will be again conferred. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to be present.

Pentapla Lodge, No. 202, F. and A. M. of Los Angeles, is the second or third largest lodge in California. Concerning the significance of its name, Mackey says:

"The triple triangle, or the pentapla of Pythagoras, is so called from the Greek penta, five, and alpha, the letter A, because in its configuration it presents the form of that letter in five different positions. It was a doctrine of Pythagoras, that all things proceeded from numbers, and the number five, as being formed by the union of the first odd and the first even, was deemed of peculiar value, and hence Cornelius Agrippa says of this figure that 'by virtue of the number five, it has great command over evil spirits, because of its five double angles and its five acute angles within, and its five obtuse angles without, so that this interior pentangle contains in it many great mysteries.'"

"The disciples of Pythagoras, who were his real inventors, placed within each of its interior angles one of the letters of the Latin word *salus*, which signifies health; and thus it was made the talisman of health. But its use as a talisman is confined to the disciples of Pythagoras. A tailor man was employed all over the East as a charm to resist evil spirits. On old British and German coins it is often seen beneath the feet of the sacred and mythical horse, which was the sign of the ancient Saxons. The Druids wore it on their sandals as a symbol of Deity, and hence the Germans call the figure a 'Druid's foot,' a word originally signifying Druids foot, but which in the gradual corruption of language, is now made to mean 'witches' foot. Even at the present day it retains its hold upon the minds of the common people of Germany, and is drawn on, or affixed to cradles, thresholds of houses, and stable doors to keep off witches and elves."

"The early Christians referred it to the five wounds of the Savior, because when properly inscribed upon the representation of a human body the points of the star respectively extend to and touch the sides, the two hands, and the two feet."

"The Mediaeval Masons considered it a symbol of deep mystery, and it is found among the architectural ornaments of most of the ecclesiastical edifices of the middle ages."

"But as a Masonic symbol it peculiarly claims attention from the fact that it forms the outlines of the five-pointed star, which is typical of the bond of brotherly love that unites the whole fraternity. It is in this view that the pentapla or triple triangle is referred to in Masonic symbolism as representing the intimate union which existed between our three ancient Grand Masters."

LODGE REFRESHMENTS.

Dr. Oliver, speaking of lodge refreshments toward the close of the last century, has this to say: "I like the good old custom of moderate refreshment during lodge hours, because, under proper restrictions, I am persuaded that it is consonant with ancient usage. The following are the routine ceremonies which were used on such occasions by our brethren of the last century: At the pentapla hour of the evening, and with certain ceremonies, the lodge was called from labor to refreshment, when the brethren 'enjoyed themselves with decent merriment, and the song and the toast prevailed for a brief period. The songs were usually on Masonic subjects, as printed in the old books of constitutions and other works; and, although the poetry is sometimes not of the choicest kind, yet several of them may class among the first compositions of the day. Each song had its appropriate toast; and thus the brethren were furnished with the materials for passing a social hour."

"And I can say from experience, that the time of refreshment in a Masonic lodge, up to the union of 1813, was a period of unalloyed happiness and rational enjoyment."

CENTRE OF UNITY.

The center of unity is the central force or authority which keeps a society or order of men together. In most organizations the center of unity is a visible, material power. In the Catholic church, it is the hierarchy of Rome. But the Masonic center of unity is not material or visible. It is an internal principle or sentiment, which dwells in all its parts and binds them all in one harmonious whole. By virtue of the omnipotence of this principle the Masonic order has resisted all attacks from without, and all treachery within, and is more powerful than ever before.—(Macy.)

ODD NUMBERS.

Odd numbers were ever esteemed more propitious than even ones, and hence were the conservators of greater virtues. They were sacred to the celestial deities, and represented the male sex, while even numbers were female, and appropriated to the subterranean gods. Hence the moon was esteemed the father of numbers, and the dead the mother, from whose union proceeded not only the stars, but the sacred quaternary, which was the origin of the seven liberal sciences, and the maker and cause of all things.—(Dr. Oliver.)

THE MASON'S DUTY TO HIS NEIGHBOR.

Freemasonry instructs us in our duty to our neighbor, teaches us to injure him

in none of his connections, and in all our dealings with him, to act with justice and impartiality. It discourages detraction, it bids us not to circulate any whisper of infamy, improve any hint of suspicion, or publish any failure of conduct. It orders us to be faithful to our trusts, to observe not him who relies upon us, to be above the meanness of dissimulation, to let the words of our mouths be the thoughts of our hearts, and whatsoever we promise, religiously to perform.—(Codington.)

THE MYSTIC TIE.

The mystic tie is the sacred and universal principle of the royal art, which unites men of the most opposite talents, of the most distant countries, and of the most contradictory opinions in one indissoluble bond of affection, so that in every nation, Masons stand as one man, and in every clime a home, has been amply demonstrated the mystic tie, and the fraternity are often termed "Brethren of the Mystic Tie."—(Dr. Oliver.)

NAMES OF MASONRY.

Masonry will retain all the names by which the science has been distinguished in every age of the world, either in its speculative or operative form; whether it be characterized by the name of Lux, or in the patriarchal age, or Geometry, as it was called by Euclid; or Philosophy, as Pythagoras named it; or Measurancy, or any other title; a memorial of such designation has been embodied in the system. We say Freemasonry is a system of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, and the definition was adopted from our ancient Grand Master King Solomon, who called the science Wisdom; which by the Cabalists was subsequently denominated Baphomet. And he defines it thus: "Wisdom is the worker of all things; she is the brightness of the eternals; Light, she is the unspeakable mirror of the power of God, and the image of His goodness. She is more beautiful than the sun, and above all the order of the stars; being clothed in a robe of light, she is found beneath it."—(Dr. Oliver.)

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The late John Quincy Adams was known as the "farmer" of the Adams family. He had one of the model farms of Massachusetts. George M. Fullman started in life as a house-mover. He made his first stake in a contract for moving a large number of stores and other buildings from the banks of the Erie Canal. The best money necessary for the widening of that waterway.

Li Hung Chang is a political philosopher as well as an iron man of action. With a felicity of definition worthy of Balaaz, he divides statements into three classes: those who say much and mean little; and those who say little and mean much.

Maj. William H. Upham, Republican nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, was badly wounded and left for dead at the first battle of the war. His funeral sermon was preached before an immense throng at Racine, as being one of the first Wisconsin victims of the war.

Abraham Lincoln undoubtedly was the tallest President in history. He was 6 feet 4 inches high. The shortest was probably Benjamin Harrison, although Van Buren and John Adams were very short men. The oldest President was William Henry Harrison, who was 68 years and 1 month old when inaugurated. The youngest was Grant, who was not quite 47 years old.

Capt. Charles King, the novelist, does not write at all; he uses a photograph. His hours for composition are after midnight. Having thought of a story he comes home from the theater or social party, feeling in the best of spirits; starts in at midnight talking his story into the phonograph and continues at this dictation for four hours. This practice is resumed the next night, and is kept up until the story is finished. The phonograph is then turned over to typewriters, who prepare the manuscript, which Capt. King revises before sending it to the publishers.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji is a member of a prominent law firm in Bombay, India.

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jeff Davis and the daughter of the Confederacy, who now lives at Colorado Springs, Colo., where women have the right to vote, has announced her determination to vote the Republican ticket.

The Queen of Italy smokes; so does the Queen Regent of Spain; so does the Queen of Portugal—following the example of her mother, the Comtesse de Paris, who smoked long before the fashion set in; so does the Empress of Austria; so does the ex-Queen of Naples, the daughter of the Emperor; so does Miss Eleanor Hewitt, the oldest unmarried daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, has been road-master at Ringwood, where their country home is situated, for several years, and a very good one she has been, too. An article on road-making has been contributed to a New York weekly recently by Miss Hewitt.

Miss Rosa Bonheur is no longer the only woman artist who wears the cross of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Virginia Demont-Breton, the daughter of Jules Breton, who wife of an artist named Adrien Demont, has for the last dozen years exhibited a successful series of marine pictures in the salon, and finally has received the cross. She is a little woman who usually works on very big canvases.

FLOATING FACTS.

Japan has 377 Christian churches. The first American ship was coined in 1783. Photographs have been taken 500 feet under water.

A negro boy 12 years old at Atlanta is preaching eloquently in Germany.

The Greeks believe that Jupiter created women in order to punish Prometheus and his brother for presumption.

A single corporation controls more than nine-tenths of the entire world's product of diamonds

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

A Lively Discussion on the Water Question.

A Vernon Rancher Says the City is Trying to Use the Whole River.

Some Contemplated Street Improvements—A Quiet Day at the Courthouse—Decision by Judge Clark.

Business at the City Hall was comparatively quiet yesterday. Only a few of the Councilmen were working on the tax levy.

AT THE CITY HALL.

A Water Talk.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS AND THE OUTFALL DISCUSSION.

(An animated debate took place in one of the committee-rooms at the City Hall yesterday at about noon over the question of the city turning water from the sanjias into the outfall sewer.)

Councilmen Rhodes, Pencil, Jones and Munson were in the room when H. M. Ames, who owns some land in the river bed a short distance below the city, came in and proceeded to register what, in plain phrase, would be termed a kick of tremendous proportions.

Mr. Ames said that of 30,000 eucalyptus trees which he had planted on the land mentioned above, three-fourths of them have died because of a lack of water, so as to mention that ground where the people are. He claimed that he has riparian rights that must be respected, and went so far as to state that there is a determination on the part of the Council to take all the water of the river whether it is needed or not, and run it into the outfall sewer.

He had himself seen great quantities of water running into the outfall sewer, only to be wasted in the ocean. It was stated that the city had decided that after the outfall was completed a large quantity of water was turned in for the purpose of testing it. This was done, however, for only about two weeks.

For the past four months the city has been able to get enough water to properly flush the big sewer. When water has been turned into it from the sanjias it has been necessary to hire men to stay on guard, both by night and day, in order to keep the water from being turned off. As a matter of fact one of the principal reasons which compelled the building of the outfall sewer was the fact that people south of the city raised objections against the city sewerage being discharged in their locality. Members of the Council had tried to persuade Water Overseer Biddeman not to sell the water needed, but instead of doing as they desired him to do, he had sold the water needed, and in its place turned into the city treasury money which was not so much needed.

Mr. Ames said, in a sarcastic tone of voice, it is a pity if the Council is being run by Mr. Biddeman. He went on to accuse the Water Overseer with being in league with the Council in the water question. At times, when the water of the sanjias could be sold only in the day time, he said, the Water Overseer would at night have it turned into the sewers, so as to be sure nobody got any except what was paid for.

The Councilmen denied the allegation that they had formed a combination with the Water Overseer to turn the water of the river into the sewer, even when not needed for flushing.

Continuing, Mr. Ames said the matter is in the hands of the Supreme Court of the State, and that tribunal may decide whether his riparian rights may be taken from him with impunity.

It was explained that street sewers are rapidly being put in, and it will not be very long, perhaps, a year or so, before a great many houses will be connected with sewers and the water of the outfall. The sewer will then be sufficient in volume to render unnecessary the turning in of any large quantity of water for flushing.

One of the Councilmen went on to say, with a slight closing of the left eye, that the water which will run into the sewer from the various houses will be from the domestic water supply assumed now by the City Water Company. Inasmuch as that company claims not to be taking any of its water from the river, the water going to make up that volume of sewage will not be river water, and hence will not rob people south of the city of the river water they ask for.

When the outfall sewer is built, Mr. Ames said, he supposed it would take all the water of the river, as it appears now to be doing. He thought it too bad to turn \$50 worth of water daily into it. He supposed that as long as it would carry the water of the river, the Council would claim all such water to be needed for flushing. To sum it all up, he said, the Council acts as if on the assumption that the city owns the whole river, "body and breeches," and proposes to use it all, whether needed or not.

The Councilmen admitted that it is held that the city has a right to all the water of the river, but denied there is any disposition to take water from people who need it and all of it for domestic use. The interview was good-natured throughout, but Mr. Ames went away without apparently having obtained any satisfaction from the municipal legislature.

Dog Difficulties Avoided.

The dog catcher and the city pound-keeper have entered into an agreement with the City Tax and License Collector whereby it is hoped that the difficulties which have heretofore arisen as to the impounding of dogs may be obviated.

According to the agreement, whenever a dog, which has been tagged and tagged for which dog has been set, is impounded the owner of the dog may obtain from the Tax and License Collector, free of charge, a certificate showing the license for that particular dog has been paid before. Upon presentation of such certificate to the pound-keeper or the dog catcher, whichever has it in charge, they each of them agree to release the dog free of charge to its owner.

Chief Glass has approved the plan.

Plans are being prepared by the City Engineer's office for the improving and extending of the Fremont-avenue storm drain so as to relieve the nuisance caused by storm water at Pearl street and Bunker Hill avenue. The lower end of the present drain terminates at a well where pressure from behind is needed in order to force the drainage water out into the gutter above. At that point the drain has become clogged with deposits of earth.

It is intended to extend the drain beyond the well for a distance of about eight hundred feet, so that it may discharge on a level with the street. The improvement is estimated to cost not far from \$1000.

Sewer Assessment Precedent.

The computations of the assessments on the various pieces of property for the Downey-avenue district sewer have been nearly completed. After being signed by the City Engineer the assessment map and diagram will be turned over to the contractor for collection. Property-owners feeling aggrieved at the determination of the Street Superintendent as to the amounts of their assessments will have a right to appeal to the Council.

As has been published before, should any property-owners so appeal, the Council will have a precedent to establish. Each lot in the district has been assessed by the Street Superintendent proportion-

ately according to its area value. The decision of the Council, as to whether the assessments shall be apportioned in that way or otherwise, will naturally establish a precedent as to the assessments to be levied in the cases of the numerous other district sewers, proceedings for which either are or soon will be under way.

The Tax Levy.

Several of the members of the Council spent some time in the consideration of the tax levy yesterday, but nothing approaching a decision was arrived at. It appears to be the understanding that no action on the levy will be taken tomorrow, but that the Council will adjourn to meet some day later in the week and act on the matter at that time.

Street Improvements.

Under direction of the City Engineer preparations are being made for the improvements of the various streets in the territory bounded by Fourth, Sixth and Bunker Hill streets and Fremont avenue in accordance with the petition of O. T. Johnson and others.

Before ordinances of intention are presented for their improvement the grades of several of the streets will have to be established.

City Hall Notes.

The Mayor has vetoed the ordinance of intention to sidewalk the east side of Main street, between Marchessault and Ann streets. He gives as a reason that he is at the request of members of the Council.

No protests have been received against the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for the widening of Bonnie Bras street, between First and Arnold streets. The City Clerk will report to the Council tomorrow that that body has acquired jurisdiction to confirm the report.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.
DECISION BY JUDGE CLARK—GENERAL COURT NOTES.

In the Probate Court yesterday afternoon Judge Clark denied the motion for a new trial in the contest over the estate of Charles E. Langford, deceased, for the December 2, 1913, in a lengthy written opinion filed therein.

The decision was on a motion made by defendant, or proponent, for a new trial, and, preliminary thereto, a motion by plaintiff, or contestant, to dismiss the same upon the ground that notice thereof was not served as required by the statute.

A well and codicil of a will of deceased was offered by the surviving wife, for probate, and the probate thereof opposed, and a contest filed by seven children of deceased by a former marriage. A trial by jury was demanded and had, and their verdict was that the time of the execution of the will and codicil the testator was of sound mind, but that the execution thereof was procured by undue influence and fraud. This verdict was rendered on December 2, 1913.

Thereafter, on December 14, 1913, a judgment or order of the Court was made and entered, based upon said verdict and denying probate of said will and codicil. Defendant's notice of motion was served and filed on December 11, 1913. Plaintiff contended that notice of motion should have been served within ten days after the entry of the order of December 14, supra, denying probate of the will and codicil, and that as served it was premature, and before defendant had been aggrieved within the meaning of sec. 657, C.C.P. Or, in other words, plaintiff's position is that a verdict of a jury under the provisions of sec. 1314, C.C.P., in a proceeding contesting the probate of a will is not the verdict of the jury contemplated by sec. 659, C.C.P., which provides that "a party intending to move for a new trial must, within ten days after the verdict of the jury, if the action was tried by a jury, or after notice of decision of the court or referee, if the action was tried without a jury, file with the clerk and serve upon the adverse party notice of his intention."

Upon motion of the District Attorney an information was filed in Department One yesterday, charging J. C. C. Price with the crime of embezzlement, and the arraignment of the defendant thereon was set for Monday next.

S. O. Long and Charles A. Walsh, a couple of Englishmen, were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge McKinley yesterday, upon producing the necessary proofs of qualification and taking the necessary oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Edward Blake appeared before Judge McKinley yesterday, for arraignment upon the charge of burglary, and after waiving all legal rights in the premises, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

The trial of the case of A. W. Warner with the crime of May 11, 1911, an action to enjoin defendants from maintaining an alleged nuisance by the use of sewage on their farm near Florence, was concluded yesterday. Judge McKinley denying the application, and ordering judgment for the defendant.

Judge Clark yesterday heard and granted the application of Mrs. A. W. Whalen, for a degree of divorce from Charles E. Whalen, it being shown to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant was a convicted felon, and serving a term in a Wisconsin penitentiary.

V. J. Dodge, a native of New York, 51 years of age, residing on Henry street, in this city, was duly adjudged insane by Judge Clark yesterday, and committed to the State Asylum at Highlands, in accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Ainsworth, Wernick and McGowan, the examining physicians. The question was whether or not he is a pay patient, still under investigation.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases: J. E. Crawford vs. J. R. Simmons et al.; action to foreclose a mortgage on a half interest in two lots at Pomona, for \$600. Lewis Davenport vs. Orlin E. Chamberlain et al.; action to quiet title to ten-eighths of three tracts of land in this county.

A. Magnin et al., receivers, vs. Alessandro Town Company; action to recover \$9199.23, alleged to have been expended by plaintiff for defendant.

THE BENSON FUND.

Further Contributions Received by The Times.

The following contributions have been sent to The Times for the fund in aid of the family of the late worthy Detective Benson: Previously reported..... \$62.00 W. A. Bingham..... 1.00

CATALINA ISLAND.

The Los Angeles Terminal Railway makes close connections at East San Pedro daily with steamer Hermosa. Saturdays, two trips, leaving Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. The 8 a.m. train Sunday morning makes close connections, and returns on arrival of steamer Sunday evening.

VILLE DE PARIS. Special sale of curtains, cortines, draperies and table covers. No. 223 South Broadway.

WE CAN show you over two hundred patterns in lace curtains below \$5 a pair, and over a hundred above that figure, at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. Our new stock, consisting of 300 pairs of lace curtains, has just arrived, and the values are out of sight. Come and see them. Once more we want to impress upon your memory that this is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

VILLE DE PARIS. Special sale of blankets, comforters and bedspreads, at summer prices. No. 223 South Broadway.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

RATES REDUCED

during the balance of the season to

\$2.50 a day

by the week for board and room

In \$3.50 and \$4.00 Rooms.

First swimming tank and surf bathing on the coast. The new boulevard between ocean and bay makes the finest driveway and bicycle track in the west.

Round trip ticket and week's board \$21

Coronado Agency, 1114 1/2 St.

INDIGNANT ORANGE-GROWERS.

They Propose to Go for the Scalps of a Shipping Firm.

A meeting of orange-growers was held Friday evening at the residence of J. D. Reymert, Esq., in Alhambra, for the purpose of considering the manner in which they have been treated by the firm of Harris Bros. Company of Tacoma, who purchased a quantity of oranges in Alhambra during the early months of this year.

Besides Judge Reymert, there were present at the meeting the following fruit-growers: Arthur Bean, A. B. Blackburn, A. W. Hursey, W. Lane, E. F. Lane, L. C. Anderson, Henry Burgess and F. G. Story.

It was shown how, in spite of repeated demands, the growers had been unable to get any terms from the firm until quite recently, and that their returns are entirely unsatisfactory. The person of the name of Homer C. Katz has been acting as the Los Angeles agent of the firm, in which a brother of his is a member.

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A suit has been brought in the Superior Court against the firm by Lewis J. Anderson, a grower, and a number of claims have been assigned, the total of which is \$153.50 and a summons was served Friday on Katz, who apparently has become scared at the turn which affairs are taking, and has turned over to the growers a number of telegrams in cipher, with their translation, which passed between him and the firm, showing that at a time when it was reported that the oranges were arriving in bad condition and bringing low prices, good prices were being paid for them in Tacoma.

The growers are very indignant at the manner in which they have been treated and declare that they intend to push this matter to the bitter end and make an example of the firm.

Katz failed to show up at the meeting as he promised to do.

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J. T. Sheward
113-115 N. Spring St.

OUR GREAT... Reduction Sale!

Courteous Attention. Strictly One Price.

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SPECIAL sale for Monday. Swivel Silks. They have been selling all season for 75c a yard. Monday the price will be 40c, a trifle more than one-half. Kid Gloves. The balance of the odds and ends will be sold for 25c for the choice; probably enough to last for one day. Still, we will not guarantee this. It will be the last opportunity you will have to buy them. Table Linens. They were 75c, now 50c. They were \$1, now 75c, the real Irish goods. Here is a little line of Dark Challies. The price Monday will be 64c a yard. The finest and best all-wool Challies, 40c for the 75c and \$1 grades. Ladies' Vests, 3 for 25c. Better ones, 2 for 25c. We are clearing the decks to get ready for the new things now on the way. All the odds and ends in the house will be closed at some price. It don't pay to carry over goods. Do you want a linen Lap Robe? We have a few that we want to close. They go out at a very low price; 50c, 75c and \$1. Calico Wrappers, 75c and \$1; perfect-fitting, fine goods; can save you money by making them. Here is a little lot of real Irish Lawns; the price has been 15c and 16c a yard; the lot is offered for 10c; they are 32 inches, fast colors and extra choice patterns. School commences earlier than usual; they are the best thing you can buy for the purpose. Ladies Muslin Underwear will be found lower than usual for Monday's sale. All the odds and ends will go on the table at a reduced price; Muslin Underwear is one of the departments that has shown a good increase the past season. All the odds and ends in Fine Hosiery go at one price, 25c. The \$1 goods, the 75c goods, the 50c goods all go for 25c a pair. A few choice Laces. They have not sold well on account of the quality being finer than the average lady wanted to pay for the goods; we make the price low enough; it will not pay us to hold them to get the high price of high-class goods; the price will sell them. A little lot of Baby Hats. They go out at half-price; every baby bonnet, every baby cap must go out at some price; consider this and come and see them. Ladies' Sun Hats, now 25c; they were 50c, first-class styles; all this season's goods. Pocketbooks; many of them reduced one-half. Hand-bags reduced. Monday will be a special day for cut prices in all departments. A lot of Cloaks and Capes at exactly half the regular marked price.

SPECIAL sale for Monday. Swivel Silks. They have been selling all season for 75c a yard. Monday the price will be 40c, a trifle more than one-half. Kid Gloves. The balance of the odds and ends will be sold for 25c for the choice; probably enough to last for one day. Still, we will not guarantee this. It will be the last opportunity you will have to buy them. Table Linens. They were 75c, now 50c. They were \$1, now 75c, the real Irish goods. Here is a little line of Dark Challies. The price Monday will be 64c a yard. The finest and best all-wool Challies, 40c for the 75c and \$1 grades. Ladies' Vests, 3 for 25c. Better ones, 2 for 25c. We are clearing the decks to get ready for the new things now on the way. All the odds and ends in the house will be closed at some price. It don't pay to carry over goods. Do you want a linen Lap Robe? We have a few that we want to close. They go out at a very low price; 50c, 75c and \$1. Calico Wrappers, 75c and \$1; perfect-fitting, fine goods; can save you money by making them. Here is a little lot of real Irish Lawns; the price has been 15c and 16c a yard; the lot is offered for 10c; they are 32 inches, fast colors and extra choice patterns. School commences earlier than usual; they are the best thing you can buy for the purpose. Ladies Muslin Underwear will be found lower than usual for Monday's sale. All the odds and ends will go on the table at a reduced price; Muslin Underwear is one of the departments that has shown a good increase the past season. All the odds and ends in Fine Hosiery go at one price, 25c. The \$1 goods, the 75c goods, the 50c goods all go for 25c a pair. A few choice Laces. They have not sold well on account of the quality being finer than the average lady wanted to pay for the goods; we make the price low enough; it will not pay us to hold them to get the high price of high-class goods; the price will sell them. A little lot of Baby Hats. They go out at half-price; every baby bonnet, every baby cap must go out at some price; consider this and come and see them. Ladies' Sun Hats, now 25c; they were 50c, first-class styles; all this season's goods. Pocketbooks; many of them reduced one-half. Hand-bags reduced. Monday will be a special day for cut prices in all departments. A lot of Cloaks and Capes at exactly half the regular marked price.

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FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Republicans Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting.

A Populist Fledgling Who Tried to Create a Demonstration Severely Scolded.

A. B. Campbell of Kansas Makes an Interesting Speech, and Was Followed by Rev. McPheters of Oklahoma.

The Republicans of the city, together with many of their country brethren, convened in mass-meeting last evening at Hazard's Pavilion, and listened to several interesting speeches on political topics. All of the local clubs attended in a body, and many ladies and gentlemen of the audience, which filled the lower floor completely, and spread even into the galleries.

The Jonathan Club came up to the meeting place, headed by a band, and the Young Men's Republican League also turned out many members, to swell the crowd, while the various other clubs arranged themselves in the places assigned them in the Pavilion.

The speeches made were listened to with a great deal of interest, and, with the exception of a single interruption by an obstreperous Populist, there was no break in the regular proceedings.

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, E. A. Meserve called the meeting to order, and introduced the president of the evening, H. A. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce was greeted with applause as he advanced to the front of the stage and began his opening remarks. He said that it was with feelings of joy that he addressed so large an audience of enthusiastic Republicans. There was a battle before the voters, and it was to be a spirited one. There were the Democrats and the Populists to contend with, but the Republicans, by the exercise of vigilance and foresight, would be victorious in the contest.

The chairman's remarks were eloquent and well-timed to suit the occasion, and the spirit of the evening.

A. B. Campbell was called for as the first speaker of the evening. He addressed the assembly in the "Cyclone of Kansas." There were many cheers for Mr. Campbell, and while the band played a few bars of "Marching Through Georgia," the gentleman came forward.

The orator spoke of the "Inclemency of the weather," as he termed it, saying: "I guess that's what you call the thing. Then he continued in substance as follows: "I want to talk to you about the elementary principles of politics. This thing occurs every four years—the bringing out of candidates, the making of platforms and the molding of public thought. After the candidates are put into the field the strife becomes more acrimonious. The people then endeavor to decide what party shall prevail, what principles shall be put into effect. I want to warn you, to start with, to beware of small side-shows. I don't like a little political division that slips up behind you back and stabs you with a cheese knife."

There had been numerous hisses from the Populists in the gallery, and the speaker took occasion to say that he came to political meetings to listen. If they don't want to listen, they can go away. There are but three things that hiss: snakes, geese and fools. If there are any of these here tonight they have my permission to retire."

There were no more hisses and Mr. Campbell proceeded with his address.

"Nations to prosper," the speaker then went on, "must be just. This nation had been unjust ever since its organization. It had held human beings in bondage. The struggle came and the people rose up and said it is contrary to the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man to hold a man in bondage. In the very first platform of the Republican party the unwelcome practice was condemned. They made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. God spoke to Abraham and told him to set the black man free. The work was accomplished; the honor of the flag was maintained, and the Republican party saved the country from the Democrats."

"It is good to remember this. I know that it is hard for an old Democrat to listen, but the truth is there just the same. They say that it's too old. The story of Judas Iscariot is also old, but it has lost none of its moral."

"I want to say, and make the statement clear, that the same spots are on the Democrats today as were on them a year ago. These were the doctrine of free trade; another human slavery which meant cheap labor. What are they for today?—free trade and cheap labor. It comes in another form, but it is just the same in principle. They want you to open your mouths like a nest of young robins and take down every worm of free trade that is offered you. Down to the era of Democratic ascendancy this country prospered greatly. It is useless to figure on that proposition, but it would be a marvel to you if we did. At the close of the war we had a great debt to pay, but under the system of protection to American industries the Republicans reduced the amount to a comparatively nominal sum. They practically wiped out the interest charge. Bismarck at that time said that it was high time that the people of the Old World take advantage of the example set by the United States and find their way to success." (Applause.) "The Democrats worried over the surplus in the treasury. Now, I always feel sure that there is a surplus. The Democrats soon created a deficit, and then they struck their normal condition. If the McKinley bill had been let alone this country would have been in a prosperous condition as it ever has been."

"No political party that puts an income tax in its principles in times of peace can survive. I am inclined to think that when this campaign ends that the Democrats will be in about the same condition as a catfish I once heard of. A German was fishing and he caught a big catfish. Wanting to fish some more he fastened a fish to a stick and put it into the water, and then went away. While he was gone another fisherman came along and put a little catfish on the stick and took the big one himself. When the German came back he took up his fish and after gazing at it for a moment in amazement exclaimed: 'Well, if you ain't a worse damn swunk-up catfish I never saw.' I think that when the campaign closes the Democrats will be 'swunk-up' no woe's any damn catfish you ever saw." (Laughter.)

"What are we going to do about these strikes the people ask. Well, I can tell you, the Democratic party is in power and they don't know how to manage. They've lost the combination. A man has a right to work and a right to quit, and no man has a right to make him quit, and it will come right soon, when a man who uses violence in attempting to make another man quit work, will be sent to the penitentiary." (Applause.)

"It is necessary," the speaker said, "for people to settle these differences by honest and faithfully administering the law. This country, if it lives, must live by the observance of its constitution and laws. The courts must be upheld and the man who endeavors to nullify the effect of the statutes must be put down or the country will perish."

"There is no real conflict between capital and labor. The principles of it all is an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and the political party that disseminates and upholds the correct principles will prevail."

In conclusion the speaker referred to the pension question and eulogized the veterans of the late war in glowing terms. Just as he ended he said: "The Populists have only two principles, paternal government and anarchy."

Milton Carlson, the Populist nominee

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

AN INTERESTING DAY AT THE ENCAMPMENT.

Review of Two Regiments—Serious Accident to a Private from Pasadena—The Regular Routine Work.

CAMP SANTA MONICA, Aug. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) The light shower which fell this morning cleared the atmosphere and made the battalion drill comparatively pleasant for the men, who were greatly fatigued by the maneuvers of the previous day under the blazing sun.

The two model companies which went out Friday were again formed, and, after being united into one large company, were drilled in battle exercises for an hour and a half under command of Capt. Steere of Co. A, Lieut. Weller of Co. F, and Lieut. Crawford, Co. A, having charge of the respective platoons. The canteens issued yesterday were brought into service and proved very useful.

The first serious accident of the encampment occurred today, when Private Card of Co. B, whose home is in Pasadena, met with a very painful injury.

At the time his company was going through some of the drill tactics. The order was given for some rifle movement, and Card in essaying to obey the order moved his rifle, which was loaded with a blank cartridge, in such a way that the trigger somehow caught in his clothing and the weapon was accidentally discharged.

The muzzle of the rifle was close up against his right leg and the force of the explosion was sufficient to tear off the flesh and shatter the bone just below the knee.

The wounded man suffered intense pain and was at once borne to the hospital. The surgeons were summoned and upon examination it was found that the bone was badly fractured, several large splinters being removed. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson is here, having arrived at 11 a.m., when he was received with a salute of eleven guns fired from the cannon of the Ninth Regiment. This afternoon he conducted a review of both regiment orders having been issued to form at 2:30 p.m., and he left for Los Angeles at 4:55.

It has not yet been decided when the regiments will break camp, but it is not expected that they will leave before Wednesday, and perhaps not till Thursday morning.

Both regiments will assemble at 10 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) for divine services, which will be conducted by Capt. Clarke, chaplain of the Seventh. The services will be held in the open air beneath the shade of some trees north of camp.

The brigade campfire last night was a big success and went a long way toward healing the soreness that has for a long time existed between some members of the two regiments. A huge pile of old spikes and railroad ties had been collected and a fine blaze lighted up the parade ground for quite a distance on both sides of the line between the Ninth and Seventh regiments.

A piano was furnished by local agency and the Ninth Regiment Band was, of course, the chief musical attraction. There were solos and quartettes, banjo, harmonica, flute and guitar music, also recitations and orations by the officers and others.

Col. Schrieber, commanding the Seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Berry of the Ninth Regiment made speeches, in which each expressed the kindest regard for their fellow-soldiers of the other regiment. The programme lasted from 8 o'clock until 10, and was greatly enjoyed by the members of the organization in camp, as well as by several hundred civilians, including a large number of ladies.

Tonight the officers of the two regiments will be tendered a grand full-dress ball, given in their honor by the management of the Arcadia in the large ballroom of the hotel.

Gen. Johnson is accompanied today by Brig.-Gen. Allen and Lieut.-Col. Hansen of the Governor's staff. Lieut.-Col. Butler and Maj. Russell of his own personal staff, and his orderly, Sgt.-Maj. Hathaway.

The Soldiers' Home was represented in camp today, an official visit being received from Gov. J. G. Rowland, Col. J. F. Brown, inspector of national homes, Maj. A. M. Thornton, Capt. R. Richter, Co. A; N. B. Clothier, Co. B; J. A. D'Arcy, Co. D; A. T. Chubb, Co. E; A. B. Godden, Co. F; G. M. Dixon of the hospital corps, and J. M. Davis, adjutant; Lieut. E. B. Daly and H. D. Glanzer of the commissary department of the Home, were also of the party.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) This has been one of the hardest days in camp for the soldiers. The heat in the middle of the day was intense, and as there were special duties to perform at about this time, their work became almost a hardship, but notwithstanding this fact, the men stood up well under the load they had to carry, and came through the day good natured and as wet with perspiration as ducks, fresh from their early morning swim.

Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson, Adj.-Gen. C. C. Allen, Col. Hanson of the Governor's staff, Lieut.-Col. Butler, Maj. H. T. Matthews, Maj. Russell and Capt. Jones paid their respects to the members of the National Guard this afternoon. The Seventh Regiment was first called out at 3 o'clock, and reviewed by Gen. Johnson and Allen, after which the Ninth followed suit, and passed a very creditable examination. By this hour the sun shone out, and the heat was but little less, and consequently the parade ground was converted into a veritable sweat-box.

After review there was but little time left of the crop of the rank and file, and of the officers, getting to the surf, where the tribulations of the earlier portion of the afternoon were lost in the huge breakers, as the surf was so high that the men were all a dappled set of fellows, and from that time until the sun sank in the western horizon there were but few cares to worry either the high private in the rear rank or the officer with the shoulder strap.

In the forenoon Lieut. Melver of the regular army, had the Ninth Regiment out, and put the company through a severe course of sprouts. The drill was spirited, and was greatly enjoyed by both officers and men. This drill was in the extended order, and on Monday next the entire brigade will be consolidated into one battalion of four companies, each of thirty-two files front. The drill upon this day will be in charge of Lieut. Melver, and will be in the extended order on the offensive. The objective point will be "Bunker Hill," about one and one-half miles south of camp, and firing will be with blank cartridges. These drills are of great benefit to all who participate in them, and are, therefore, looked forward to with considerable interest by both men and officers.

It has been reported that the Seventh Regiment had about fifty more men in camp than the Ninth, but this is a mistake. But in looking up the consolidated reports it is found that both regiments have exactly the same maximum attendance. Both regiments drill fairly well, but in a major part of the movements of the Ninth, it is found that the consolidated reports have the long and of the rope. Lieut. Col. John R. Berry, in command of the Ninth, is making an excellent officer and is well liked by the men in line.

An unfortunate accident happened today which may result in Private Card of Co. B of Pasadena, losing his leg. While standing at a rest, after the termination of an extended order of a consolidated company of the Seventh Regiment, under the command of Capt. Steere, Private Card was handling his gun in such a manner that the black cartridge in the chamber of the gun was exploded. The charge, consisting of heavy wad of paper and powder, struck the calf of his right leg, fearfully lacerating it, tearing out a portion of the fibula

Golden Opportunities!

Regular Prices are Things of the Dim Past.

Lower and lower the prices go as the season advances. The opportunities are matchless; sure to find a size to fit, a style to suit, a price to please, however rigid your ideas of economy. We now enter on the fourth week of our GREAT SALE of the BANKRUPT BERLIN STOCK, and we put to rout all former markings, no matter how absurdly low they have been.

This is Your Harvest Time—Come and Reap.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A few more Duck Suits DOWN TO \$1.69. | A few more \$7.50 Cashmere Gowns DOWN TO \$3.48. | A few more finest London Percale Waists DOWN TO 35c. |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| A few more All-wool Eton Suits DOWN TO \$2.98. | A few more \$30, \$40, \$50 Tea Gowns DOWN TO \$10.00. | A few more \$3, \$4 and \$5 Capes DOWN TO 79c. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A few more of those eleg'nt Silk Waists DOWN TO \$2.25. | A few more All-wool Jackets DOWN TO \$1.50. | A few more \$8 and \$10 Fine Jackets DOWN TO \$2.50. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

If You Want A fine broadcloth or clay worsted Jacket, Cape or Suit this winter, get the goods now, in black, navy, tan, havana, plum or green, that the Berlin sold at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per yard, French and English weaves, now at 69c, 98c, \$1.39 and \$1.98 per yard. Only limited quantities.

KID GLOVES, SILK MITTS AND GLOVES, if we have your size, will all be closed out at 25c ON THE DOLLAR. Don't get into the overflow. The entire Bankrupt Stock of the Berlin Cloak Co., is being sold at our store.

PARISIAN CLOAK & SUIT CO., 221 South Spring St.

(or outer bone of the leg) and severing the large artery. He was immediately carried to the hospital—a mile and a half distant, on a stretcher by the ambulance corps of the Seventh Regiment, where he was attended by Maj. Barber and Capt. Kelsey of the Seventh and Capt. Ball, assistant surgeon of the Ninth. At a late hour this evening he was in a precarious condition, although he seemed to be resting easy under the influence of opiates. His parents were notified this evening by wire of the accident and will be down on the early train tomorrow morning.

Private Allen of Co. E, of San Bernardino, who had his leg fractured some days since is still in the Ninth Hospital, under the care of Assistant Surgeon Ball. Corp. B. E. Turner of Co. F, of the Ninth, whose arm was fractured some days ago, returned home Saturday.

The little four-year-old daughter of Capt. Keith of Co. C, of the Ninth was unfortunately stung by a scorpion Saturday afternoon.

Miss Nettie Johnson and Misses Ida and May Nell visited friends in Co. F, of Santa Ana, today.

Mrs. Rice, wife of Commissary Rice, and daughter, Miss Anna, Mrs. Col. John E. Perry, Mrs. H. H. Sinclair, wife of Ord. Officer Sinclair, are visiting at the Ninth headquarters.

A TRUE STATEMENT.

My hot-air furnace will warm a ten-room house in thirty minutes. Burns two to three rods of coal a day. Low price. Investigate it. F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring.

COME and see the elegant new things in lace curtains and Swiss muslins just received at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. More curtains can be shown you in this house than in thirty others in Los Angeles. We make a specialty of these goods, and carry everything in this line in very great variety and large quantities. We will tell you again that this is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

VILLE de Paris. Special sale sixty-two-inch fine bleached table damask, 85 cents yard. No. 223 South Broadway.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 444 South Spring street.

VILLE de Paris. Art linen for fancy work upward from 25 cents yard. No. 223 South Broadway.

REDUCTION SALE...

In order to make room for an immense stock now on the way from the East, we offer for CASH, for the next 10 days, our entire stock

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies

BELOW COST.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.



NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 25, 1894.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.57; at 5 p.m., 29.80. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 66 deg. and 84 deg. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 64 deg. Rain-fall, past twenty-four hours, .01. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Only one week more of the clearing sale of ladies' misses' and children's shoes at the Tyler Shoe Co.'s store, No. 141 North Spring street. For one week, misses' and children's strong school shoes, sizes 9 to 12, will sell at 50c; children's spring heels, Nos. 1 to 8, reduced to 75 cents; small sizes in ladies' button shoes will go for 50c; former price \$1. A few pair of ladies' 3/4 canvas shoes are left, and will be sold at 75 cents. Oxford ties, patent leather tips will be offered at 75 cents and \$1.25. Peerless polish, half price.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the Willamette Lumber Company of Pasadena, formed for the purpose of dealing in lumber and building material of all kinds, with a capital stock of \$25,000, all of which has been actually subscribed. Board of directors, Sheldon Horton, B. E. Vreeland, C. F. Smith, George C. Horton and F. U. Noyes.

J. M. Johnston, president of the Board of Trade, has appointed Fred L. Alles delegate from the Los Angeles Board of Trade to the Third National Irrigation Congress, called to meet in Denver, Colo., on the seven days beginning September 3, 1894. Mr. Alles is also secretary of the congress, and will leave for Denver in a few days.

Photographer George Steckel returned from an extended Eastern trip attending the National Photographers' convention held at St. Louis, and a careful investigation of the latest methods in his art in the larger Eastern cities. Mr. Steckel will represent the Pacific Coast at the next meeting of photographers as vice president.

Brown's Cafe, with J. A. Brown as caterer, will open tomorrow at No. 217 West Second street. The place is elegantly fitted up, and with Mr. Brown's great popularity, he having been in the business for many years on Main street, during boom time, will doubtless soon have plenty of patronage.

The principal of St. Hilma's Hall, Glendale, school for girls, is at Hotel Ammidon, corner Grand avenue and Twentieth streets. Miss Darling will be at home to parents wishing to place their daughters in school, and to friends, daily mornings, until 1 p.m., and evenings.

H. H. Heath, who is a candidate for City Justice, has been a resident of this State twenty-two years, and of Los Angeles ten years. He is a staunch Republican, and a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of this State.

Go to Redondo Sunday, August 26 via Redondo Railway see Hazard's latest success and crowning achievement, the "Wave Motor" or "perpetual motion." A fine band in attendance. Splendid fishing, bathing, etc. The funeral parlors of Kregelo & Brees are the finest and most thoroughly equipped on the Coast. Their prices are reasonable, and by personal attention satisfaction is secured. No. 557 South Broadway. Tel. 243.

Music Hall, next Los Angeles Theater, grand benefits entertainment and social, for the Plaza Church, Saturday evening, August 25, 1894. Children's singing and dancing, attractive features.

Y.W.C.A. gospel meeting at 3:45 today. No. 167 North Spring street, conducted by the general secretary, Topic, "Listening for the King's Voice." Special music. All women invited.

C. D. Howry, leading funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, does the principal business of the city. His prices are the lowest, his services unequalled. Tel. No. 107.

Go to Santa Monica or Redondo today via the Santa Fe. Trains leave La Grande station at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:35 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. Round trip 50 cents.

Many citizens are taking advantage of the free examination and advice by the great S. F. specialist at Liebig Dispensary, No. 123 South Main street.

For good single, double and tally-to turn-outs at reasonable rates, go to the George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

At St. Paul's Church this morning at 11 o'clock, Sig. Sande will sing the great aria from "Elisab." "If With All Your Heart." Business cards, \$1.00 per 1000. Other printing in proportion. Pacific Printing Plant, 217 New High. Telephone 1400.

Rev. A. C. Bane will preach at Trinity Church, Broadway, Morning, "Three Crucifixions," evening, "Spiritualism."

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

C. D. Howry, leading funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, independent of the trust. The Investor, G. A. Robinson, editor, published Wednesday. On sale at news stands, lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertram & Co., 205 South Main street.

Dr. Lawrence, 205 North Spring, Tel. No. 1257. Diseases of women and obstetrics. Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber. H. Bohrmann, No. 514 South Spring.

Kregelo & Brees, funeral directors, Broadway, corner Spring street, Tel. 243. Buy the Whitney made trunk. Factory, No. 344 North Main street.

Dr. Babcock has removed to Stimson Block. "Hammam special" reduced to 25 cents. Opals, jewelry, Campbell's curio store. Eastern grapes at Althouse Bros.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Hunter took a man named Seth White into custody yesterday as an insane. He is now at the County Jail.

At the County Jail yesterday, Constable Slanker registered a Pomona "vag" named Paul Guggia for a ten days' stay.

Joseph Fogen, one of the men who have contracted to rid the city of its superfluous canine, was bitten on the right arm by a large dog which he was trying to catch on Main street, near the Mott Market, about 10 o'clock last night. Fogen called for the police patrol wagon to convey him to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Lasher dressed the wound.

The College of Science gave a reception last evening to J. M. Peabody, M.D., Ph.D., in the parlors of the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Peabody, who is late of Philadelphia, has been abroad a great deal, both as consul and in other capacities. An entertaining programme was rendered in the course of which Mr. Peabody made a speech in which he spoke in high terms of this city.

The Sun, the morning Populist organ, suspended publication last evening.

Lewis A. Grant, of the well-known firm of Grant Bros., railroad contractors, was not the Grant who figured in the crusade against male cats, his name having been confounded with that of T. A. Grant, also a contractor, which caused the very annoying error.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, who was in charge of the county historical exhibit at the World's Fair, has received a telegram Friday stating that her father, L. N. Gibson, had been accidentally killed at his home in Russellville, Mo. Mr. Gibson had a number of acquaintances in this locality, he having spent the summer here about four years ago.

The Athletics and Keatings will cross bats at the Athletic Park today. There will be two games at the First-street grounds.

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 25 cents; 100 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music.

Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

FLORENCE HOME.

The Second Anniversary Celebrated Yesterday Afternoon.

The second anniversary of the Florence Home was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and a large number of friends were present.

The meeting opened with song, after which Rev. Dr. Reid led those assembled in prayer and Miss Clara Morris rendered a short address, bearing upon the importance of the work, the founding of the home and his idea of carrying it on.

A hymn was then sung and Mr. Ellsworth of the San Francisco home, addressed the meeting. Among his remarks he spoke of the injustice of not placing the morality of a man upon the same standard as that of a woman. Christian people will often excuse and pardon a man who sins, while for a woman there is nothing but scorn and condemnation. He argued that mothers do not teach their daughters properly; that they should warn them of the evil in the world and so lessen their danger.

After Mrs. Ellsworth's address a collection was taken up, and Dr. Elizabeth Follansbee's report heard.

Miss Morris rendered another solo and Rev. W. C. Stevens spoke at some length upon subjects relating to the home and its objects, after which the meeting closed with prayer and benediction.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

A Pleasant Trip to the San Diego Brethren.

On Saturday, August 18, after noon a party, consisting of A. H. Voigt, grand dictator of Knights of Honor for the State of California; Joseph F. Chambers, D.D. G.D.; R. D. Wade, P.D.; S. P. Brown, P.D.; George P. Philby, V.D.; F. D. McKee, A.D.; Brothers A. P. Richardson, George Basserman, J. H. Slich, H. C. Sulz, Charles Enwin and Prof. E. L. Mead, pianist, all of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2925, K. of H., went down to San Diego, where they met with San Diego Lodge, No. 3223, by whom they were most hospitably entertained. They were met at the depot by Brothers D. O. Cook, F. P. Bruner, William Lankester and others of San Diego Lodge, and conveyed to the lodge room in carriages. After assisting in the ceremonies of initiation an adjournment was had to the banquet hall, where an ample store of refreshments, both solid and liquid, were discussed, mingled also with the usual fraternal greetings. On the following day the visitors were taken in carriages about the city viewing the sights, and all returned home with a high opinion of the San Diegoan hospitality.

A TOUGH KID.

Tony Steer Again in Charge of the Officers.

A very tough nine-year-old boy named Tony Steer, or "Toughie" Steer, as he is called, who was arrested by Humane Officer Wright about a month ago in the hope that he might be sent to Whittier, changed his stamping ground to Redondo shortly after he was released from custody and is again in trouble.

This time it is a gold watch that the boy has stolen, and, as in the case of the stolen chickens, he is very proud of his exploit.

Constable Blanchard brought the youngster to the County Jail yesterday whence he will probably be sent to Whittier.

Held for Burglary.

E. B. Meyers, residing at No. 827 Castelar street, captured a burglar in his house last Wednesday evening at about 11:30 o'clock. Mrs. Meyers was the first to hear the midnight marauder prowling about below, and aroused her son, who went down and collared him. The man got nothing but a drink of milk.

The detectives have been trying to dig up some additional evidence against him, but apparently without success, and yesterday he was examined before Justice Austin on a charge of burglary.

After hearing Meyer's testimony the court ordered that the man, who gave his name as Fred Miller, be held to answer before the Superior Court with bail at \$1500.

Inquest on a Suicide.

Coroner Cates received word from Wilmington yesterday regarding an inquest held at that point over the remains of a man named F. Smith on Wednesday last. The inquest was conducted by the Justice of the Peace at that point, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased had come to his death from taking strychnine.

Counterfeiter Captured.

Deputy United States Marshal Goodrich arrested a man named Garlan Baker at Oceanside yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

PERSONALS.

Detective George A. Insley yesterday went to San Diego on a business trip.

Joseph P. Lytle, a well-known resident of Orangehorpe, was in the city yesterday.

Judge H. N. Alexander of Phoenix, is in Los Angeles on a business visit.

Atty-Gen. Francis J. Heney of Arizona has been here for several days past.

On Saturday evening next Miss Pansy Conner and William Nelson of this city will be joined in marriage.

Martin Marsh and A. Ramish, who have been attending the Democratic State Convention at San Francisco, returned from the North yesterday.

PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, FURNITURE. Wanted, good second-hand billiard and pool tables, pianos and furniture. All must be in good condition. State prices and where same can be seen. Address W. F. Reed, Pasadena, Cal.

WHEELS de Paris. Fancy linen splashes and bureau scarfs, Spanish drawn work, upward from 25 cents each. No. 223 South Broadway.

SHARP & SAMBON, funeral directors, No. 336 South Spring street. Tel. No. 1029.

LOS ANGELES, August 25, 1894.

The weather prediction for today is fair.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 96°; low, 64°.

We sell paints for so little that the ink can scarcely stick to the types to tell you about it.

Patton's pure mix. pts. \$1.50 per gal. Princess floor paints. \$1.25 per gal.

Send for color cards of each.

Paints, good paints, right in every way, for less than regular paint houses.

Boiled Linseed Oil. 70c gal. Turpentine. 60c gal. Milwaukee White lead. 60c lb. Dry colors. 50c lb. 200 K. stucco brush. \$1.15. 30 K. stucco brush. \$1.25.

These are tempting prices to the economical buyer.

Murphy's ex. 100 var. \$1.50 gal. Murphy's ex. 100 var. \$1.00 gal.

These varnishes will brighten a mirror, even in its brilliancy.

Carriage paints all ready for use, no skill required to apply them, at 70c a quart; 7 shades.

NEWTON & NORDHOFF, 211 N. Los Angeles street.

TRY

Shopping with us by mail; we make it easy. Send to us for samples, or prices. Every letter answered.

Would be welcome now. We are just out, had a mail order for the last one we had, but here are some cool, refreshing prices on wash stuffs. The prices of last week have succumbed to the hot weather and melted down to almost nothing. We don't speak of a thing here that won't suggest summer comfort at prices that are purse comforts too.

Wash Grenadines.

Black grounds, extremely pretty floral designs in colors, 83 inches wide, have been 25c; good-by, Grenadines, good-by, at..... 15c

Wool Challies.

32 inches wide, rich dark ground, choice floral designs, have been 80c the yard; good-by, Wool Challies, good-by, at..... 15c

Highland Cloths.

A serviceable Scotch wash fabric, just the thing for waists and shirt waists, have been 20c, 38 inch wide; good-by, real Scotchers, good-by, at..... 15c

Scotch Zephyrs.

32 inches wide, real Andersons, regular Johners and Joers, handsome style plaids, really worth 35c; good-by, Scotch Zephyrs, good-by, at..... 15c

Long Cloths.

A case of beautiful styles just in for today, dainty colorings, wash perfectly, full yard wide, worth 25c; good-by, Long Cloths, good-by, at..... 15c

French Sateens.

The real imported stuff, magnificent range of styles, dark grounds, designs would do credit to silks, real worth 85c; good-by, Sateens, good-by, at..... 15c

French Crepes.

32-inch wide, choice, dainty and dark colorings, quaintly pretty floral designs, 25c Saturday, Monday it's good-by, French Crepes, good-by, at..... 15c

Tamise Cloths.

Real imported goods, exquisite silk effects and daintily blended colorings, value 40c, that's honest; good-by Tamise, good-by at..... 15c

Hop Sackings.

Prettier than the prettiest Duck you ever saw, light grounds with dainty stripes, 38 in. wide, 25c is the worth; good-by Hop Sacking, good-by, at..... 15c

White Lawn.

Handsome hemstitched, lace effect, stripes, full width, good value at 25c; it is good-by, White Lawns, good-by, at..... 15c

ICE BERGS

SHADES

Made to order at littler prices than you can buy them ready made. Made to fit your window.

Storm Serges.

8 beautiful autumn colorings in all-wool 38 in. Storm Serge, if they ain't worth 50c don't buy them; good-by, Storm Serges, good-by at..... 35c

New Suitings.

The handsome mottled styles now in vogue in the east, 52 inches wide, as choice as choice can be; good-by, Wool Suitings, good-by at..... 59c

Novel Stuffs.

A handsome line of seasonable dress goods, 40 in. wide, not a piece in the lot worth less than 75c; good-by, pretty things, good-by at..... 50c

Black Silks.

Failla Francaise, 31 in. wide, rich, round full cord, worth 75c or more; good black silk good-by at..... 59c

Black satin.

Elegant quality of heavy face all-silk Satin Rhadame, 31 in. wide, 21 in. of worth and wear; good-by, Black Satin, good-by at..... 59c

Ladies' Shoes.

The famous Wright & Peters make, hand-turned, with cloth or kid top, opera or square toe, all widths and sizes. good value \$8, our price \$4.00

Boys' Shoes.

The genuine iron-clad, made by Dugan & Hudson, real calf, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2. These come in lace or button; price..... \$2.50

Men's Hats.

All the latest Knox & Dunlap's shapes in straw hats; the prices have been stricken down with the heat; good-by, straw hats, good-by..... \$1.00

Men's Neckwear.

The handsomest line of new styles in Tecks and Four-in-hands shown in this city; this is no joke; it is good-by, neckties, good-by..... 35c

Ladies' skirts.

Made of elegant quality, fast black sateen, handsomely trimmed with pink edge, double ruffle, worth \$1.50; good-by, skirts, good-by..... \$1.00

Veilings.

1000 yards of fancy silk veilings, all styles and colors, worth 15c and 25c the yard; good-by, Silk Veilings, good-by at..... 5c

Sponges.

We retail sponges at wholesale prices, great big fine sponges for 75c, little bits of baby sponges, of the finest kind at..... 4c

Boys' Suits.

Boys' all-wool Knee-pant Suits, made to wear, and will wear, really worth \$3.50 the suit; good-by, Wool Suits, good-by, at..... \$2.98

Ladies' Gloves.

Handsome Cloth Suede Gloves, white and colors, full length, actual value \$1; good-by, Suede Gloves, good-by, at..... 50c

Ladies' Hose.

Elegant quality, fast black, drop-stitch Hosiery; you can see the value in these with naked eyes, worth 40c; good-by, Black Hose, good-by, at..... 25c

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED

No knife or pain. No pay until well. Book of home Testimonials sent free. S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D. OFFICE, 20 WEST FIRST ST. Hospital, 211 W. 2nd St. Los Angeles, Cal.

BUILT ON HONOR.

STANDARD SHIRTS.

Shirts are not born, but made. It is best to get the best makes always. Standard Shirts have hand-worked buttonholes, reinforced backs, real Irish linen bosoms—in short, they are built on honor. Your money's worth or your money back. Bring your pocketbook in and let us talk to it.

Silverwood the Men's Furnisher

124 SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

By Rail and Boat to... Santa Catalina Island

VIA SAN PEDRO—The gem of Pacific Coast Winter and Summer Resorts, unsurpassed fishing, wild goat hunting, enchanting scenery, perfect climate, excellent hotels. For dates and connections see S. P. Co.'s and Terminal Railway Timetables in this paper.

HOTEL METROPOLE, for the summer season, opens June 1st, O. RAFFA, late of Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and Saratoga, Caterer. Cuisine second to none. The celebrated Santa Catalina Island Orchestra of soloists.

Before you decide for the summer secure information by calling on or addressing F. E. LOWE, Agent, 130 W. Second-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

COAL. COAL. COAL. Do not get an inferior article when you can buy the celebrated SOUTH FIELD WELLINGTON For \$0.75 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Coke, Charcoal and Wood. Wholesale and retail.

HANGCOCK BANNING, Importer of best grades of domestic and steam coal. Telephone 56, 1047. 180 West Second street.

NOTICE.

On August 1, 1894, we REDUCED THE PRICE of Electric Incandescent Light, meter measurement, to

Eight-tenths of 1 Cent per Ampere-hour.

Incandescent Lamp Renewals furnished Free.

The Los Angeles Electric Co. 457 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

Woodbury Business College,

226 South Spring St., Los Angeles. The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough courses in the Commercial Branches, Shorthand and Typewriting and English Branches. In session all the year. Individual instruction. Finest college rooms in the State. Elevator for pupils' use. Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship, or call at college office for full information. N. G. FELKER, Vice President. G. A. HOUGH, President.

Improved Bridgework a Specialty.

Gold and Logan Crowns, \$5 and up. Teeth filled with gold, \$1 and up. Teeth filled with gold alloy, \$1. Teeth filled with silver or amalgam, \$1. Teeth cleaned, \$1. Teeth artificial, \$3 and up. All dental operations made painless as possible. DR. PARKER'S DENTAL ROOMS, 334 and 335 Broadway Block, Cor. Third and Broadway.

ARABIAN OIL

The Best Remedy on Earth for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Weakness, Headache, Toothache, Bruises and Burns.

H. M. Sale & Son, 220 S. Spring AGENTS

KOHLER TRACT

LOTS \$250 and up. Easy Installments. W. J. Fisher, 221 W. Second Street.

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR

MAKES THE BEST CLOTHES IN THE STATE AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SUITS Made to Order from \$20 PANTS Made to Order from \$5

FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES 421-423 1/2 S. Main Street and Samples of Cloth sent free for all orders.

No. 143 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.

I. MAGNIN & CO.

CONTINUATION OF OUR

Gigantic Clearance Sale.

The following stupendous reductions for tomorrow and the balance of the week:

Ladies' fine Muslin Gowns, regular price 85c. For this week, 50c.

Ladies' fine Muslin Drawers, regular price 40c. For this week, 25c.

Ladies' fine Muslin Drawers, with a deep ruffle of embroidery, regular price 60c. For this week, 37 1/2c.

Ladies' fine Percale Wrappers, made with the full back and breast and full sleeves, regular price \$1.25. For this week, 90c.

Children's Dresses, made of the best Jenes cambric, regular 85c. For this week, 50c.

Children's Dresses, made of the best imported Nainsook, with neat tucked yoke and insertion, 6-inch hem, hemstitched, regular price \$1.25. For this week, 75c.

French Percale Waists, made with the large ruffle effect, regular price 65c. For this week, 35c.

Fine White India Linen Waists, handsomely trimmed with French embroidery, and the large, full sleeves, regular price \$1.25. For this week, 80c.

Ladies, the above articles are made in our own factory, of first-class material, and are sewed on the lock-stitch machine. We guarantee the fit and finish of all garments sold by us.</

XIIITH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1894.

PER WEEK, 20c; FIVE CENTS PER MONTH 50c.

THE ARMY OF CHINA

Queer Facts About That Military Organization.

The Strangest Body of Fighters on the Face of the Globe.

The Chinese Government is Rotten from Skin to Core—How Monstrously the Officials Cheat the Soldiers.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars for an Office—What the Viceroy is Doing—Something about Chang Chitung, Li Hung Chang's Rival—How the War Will Affect Railroads—A Look at Li Hung Chang's Gun and Powder Works—Chinese Bowman and a Visit to a Chinese Barracks—How the Chinese Soldiers are Located—Black Dog's Flesh and Tiger Bones to Inspire Courage.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The war between China and Japan has only begun. The Japanese could, if necessary, throw something like three hundred thousand trained soldiers into the field. Their army is thoroughly organized and it has been drilled after the best methods of Europe. When I visited Japan six years ago, I found German officers in charge of all its branches and my interview with the Minister of War was carried on in the German language. He was a Japanese who had been educated in Germany, and who could not speak English. The Japanese are a nation of fighters. They have all the quickness and bravery of the French married by years of training to the discipline of the Germans. I have seen their cavalry and infantry in review again and again during the present summer. Their troops are splendidly equipped and they have arsenals and navy-yards of the most modern methods, about which I will write in the future.

Today I want to tell you something about the army of China. It is almost impossible for one who has not been on the ground to appreciate its condition. It is a mixture of the old and new, of the weak and the strong. I have made some study of it in half a dozen different States and have some inside information which I gathered at Peking regarding it. It is the most wonderful military jumble on the face of the globe and you have to know something of the Chinese government to understand it and the present situation.

ROTTEN FROM SKIN TO CORE.
The Chinese government is rotten from skin to core. The people of China are one of the strongest in the world. They can do anything, and I believe in the future they will revolutionize the world. They are bound down today with as bad a government as ever pretended to rule. The officials of China are almost universally corrupt, and stealing is considered a part of their legitimate pay. This is true of the officers of the army, as well as those of civil rank. They are



Manchu general.

tematically cheat the soldiers under them and present false accounts to the Emperor and ministers of war. At Shanghai I saw a barracks which was supposed to contain 500 troops. The officer in charge of it drew rations and pay for this number, but there were really only 400 soldiers in the garrison, and he was pocketing the balance. His salary was something like \$1000 or \$1500 a year, but he spent twenty thousand, and I was told that seventy of his undertrappers and retainers sat down every day at his table. He received \$8 per month for the pay of each man, and pocket just \$600 a month for the hundred men who had no existence, but were represented by fictitious names on his pay-rolls. As to the 400 soldiers remaining, I was told that he paid them only \$5 per month each, and in this way he made \$400 per month more. In addition to this, he squeezed on their rations. He blinded the eyes of the government by bribing the censors who are sent out as inspectors, or he could hire an extra hundred men to fill up his quota at the time that the inspectors arrive. This man squeezes his under officers, but they protect him, because he allows them to take a percentage of the pay of the men below them, and the result is that the privates get little more than will keep them alive. Instead of having 500 well-satisfied, and, for China, well-paid men, he has 400 who are discontented and half starved. This sort of thing is going on all over China, and one of the greatest dangers to the country comes of the discontent of the soldiers.

\$300,000 FOR AN OFFICE.

The government itself expects the officers to squeeze and extort. It pays low salaries and the officers are expected to entertain like princes. Take the tariff of Shanghai. His salary is not more than that of one of our government clerks, but he paid \$300,000 this summer to one of the chief eunuchs of the palace for his influence with the Empress Dowager in getting him

a position, with the understanding that he should have it for three years, at least. There is no doubt in my mind but that the old Dowager herself got a slice of the money. This office is worth about \$250,000 a year in squeezes and stealings, and as the tariff will receive something like \$750,000 during his term he can afford to give \$300,000 for the job. The name of the eunuch who got the money was Pi Tse Seau Li. He combs the Empress Dowager's hair and is her confidential servant and adviser. At the Kiangan arsenal I learned something of how orders for guns and ships are made, and how these Chinese officials are making money out of the present war. They order the ships through foreign agents at Shanghai and insist that they shall have from 5 to 10 per cent. of the amount of each order. Many of these orders run into the millions, and you will see that their profits are large. They are very particular as to the foreigners making any money out of the business, and insist that their profit shall not be more than 5 per cent. on the list price of the articles. On this basis the foreigner would not make anything for his work, as he had to pay at least 5 per cent. to the official who gives him the order. There is usually a collusion between the foreigner and the manufacturer by which the foreigner gets a big percentage and the Chinaman pays an extra price for the article.

SQUEEZING EVERYWHERE.

This squeezing goes on everywhere, both in China and Korea. The officers of the Chinese navy expect to make money out of their sailors. The officials in charge of the railroads squeeze the men under them and every Chinese servant squeezes his master. One of the greatest of the official squeezes is in salt. This is a government monopoly, and its sale is farmed out to the highest bidders. The



Li Hung Chang and the Emperor's Father.

sale of the salt for a district is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and foreigners are not permitted to handle it. There are salt stations at which supplies are stored and the native customs officers get their percentage on the salt as it passes from one district to the other. In the collection of taxes for the government the officers take out something from every collection for themselves, and if a Chinaman has a large amount of money, blackmail is sure to be levied upon him in some way other by the officials. Still, China, with all this, has about the lowest taxes in the world, and it is only because the taxes are low that the government can retain its hold upon the people. If they should be greatly increased by this war rebellion will spring up in many of the States, and the Chinese Emperor is, in fact, in more danger from the people within the empire than from the Japanese outside of it.

CHINESE VICEROYS AND THEIR ARMIES.

China is a strange combination of a despotic monarchy and a government of the people. It is as much a confederation of States as it is a nation, and the eighteen provinces into which it is divided each has its Governor, who is appointed by the Emperor, but whom the people can get rid of if they will. It is the same with other officials. The Chinese are long tolerant, but when an official squeezes too much they will oust him from office, and instances have been known of their stoning him out of the country. The government is very much afraid of the people, and it



Chang Chitung.

will not dare to overtax them during the present war. It is hard to understand how these different provinces are governed.

WHAT THE VICEROYS ARE DOING.

Each province has a governor, and in some of the biggest provinces the governor is viceroy as well. In other provinces the governor is second to the viceroy, and viceroy may rule two or three provinces. These viceroys and governors

have cabinets of their own. They have the power of life and death over their subjects. They have as many clerks and subordinates almost as you will find in our government, and it is quite as difficult to fill one of these positions as it is to be President of the United States. Each of these viceroys and governors has an army of his own. Li Hung Chang's forces number about thirty-five thousand men. These have eleven camps within the province of Chilli. They are armed with foreign guns and are well drilled, and will form the chief support of the government in the present war. Li Hung Chang has also eleven camps of men in the province of Chanton, and he is, as far as this war is concerned, practically commander-in-chief of the whole. At Nanking I found a viceroy who had 25,000 men under him. He controlled the big gun factory of Kiangan, and I visited his naval school on the outskirts of his capital, and found several hundred boys studying navigation under two English professors. Some distance below Shanghai there is another great governor, who has an immense military establishment. This is the Governor of Foochow. His troops, according to the Peking records, number more than sixty-one thousand men, and this number includes both his land and marine forces. He is in charge of the navy-yard at Foochow, and he has some thousands of men there building battle-ships.

CHANG CHITUNG, THE GREAT.

Another remarkable governor is his excellency, Chang Chitung, the Viceroy of Wu Chang. Wu Chang is a city of nearly a million people, and Chang Chitung governs his tens of millions. He has long been a great man in China, and if you ask Chinamen who the two greatest men in China are they will say Li Hung Chang and Chang Chitung. Li is, in fact, said

months ago, when I told how the Chinese were preparing for war. No one can go through these works without wondering at the marvelous skill of the Chinese. In both of them they turn out big guns, and the Kiangan arsenal is turning out twelve-inch guns, which weigh over one hundred thousand pounds, and fire single shots, which weigh over seven hundred pounds. Three of such shots would be a load for a two-horse team, and one of these guns, standing upon its end, would reach as high as the roof of a three-story house, and at its breech it is as big around as a flour barrel. Some of the other guns that I have seen in these arsenals, will fire shot at the rate of ten to the minute, and each shot weighs 100 pounds. I saw fifty Chinamen pouring metal into the molds for the making of projectiles, each of which weighed a thousand pounds. They were turning out thirty of these shot a day, and the ships are now being supplied with them. I was taken into one of the warehouses and was shown the different kinds of shot that the arsenals were making. There were more than two hundred different varieties of shot and shrapnel, and in addition to this, there were specimens of all sorts of powder, which are being made at the powder works. Many of the varieties I saw we do not make in the United States. I am not sure that we make the brown cocoa powder which is used for firing these big guns. This

to be very jealous of Chang, and I suppose Chang feels the same toward Li. Chang Chitung hates foreigners. He is building railroads because he wants to be able to defend China against the foreigners, and now that this war has broken out his work will go on more rapidly than ever. He is importing steel ingots by the hundreds and coke by the thousands of bushels from England and Belgium for his steel works at Han Yang, several hundred miles from the coast, and he has spent already in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 upon his railroad experiment. It was his gun factory that was burned down only a few days ago, and it may be that his immense blast furnaces will not be turned to the making of weapons of war. These furnaces are 100 feet high, and they are of the latest European make. He has connected with them shops which cover from forty to fifty acres, and there are twenty-five acres of machinery under one roof. China today has no good means of moving troops. A railroad has been planned from Hankow to Tien Tsin, and also from Hankow to Canton. These immense car works could be put to the making of materials for this road, and as there is coal and iron in their near vicinity, the building of the line would be comparatively easy. About forty Belgian engineers are now in the employ of this Viceroy. These men understand all about the making of railroads, and the working of steel, and if the government will furnish the money this, the greatest of all trunk lines of the world could be built. It would go for 1500 miles through the most thickly-populated part

comes in the shape of nuts, just like those by which a big bolt is fastened, and it takes something like four bushels of these powder nuts to fire off one of the twelve-inch guns. Still, the Chinese are making this powder, and they have lately sent for a German chemist to teach them how to make smokeless powder. They are making pebble powder for from five to eight-inch guns, and they make all sorts of other powders from that of the rifle to that of the largest guns. They have been ordering new cruisers during the past year, and they recently sent an order to Armstrongs, the big ship-makers of England, for two new vessels which are each to cost \$1,250,000. They have a number of trained men in these arsenals. Li Hung Chang has several thousands. The Viceroy at Nanking has 2000, and there are thousands at work at Hankow, Canton and Foochow. The hours of work of these men will be doubled from now on. I am told that the Chinese learn very rapidly, and that there will be little difficulty in increasing the force. The making of small arms is to be pushed and Qui Lee rifles will be turned out as fast as possible. These are a sort of Remington, which the Chinese consider the best gun in existence, and the old matchlocks and lances will be done away with as soon as possible.

BOWS AND LANCES STILL USED.

With all this you would think that the Chinese would have given up their bows and arrows and the weapons which have come down from the middle ages. They have not done so by any means. Some of the interior troops still carry bows and arrows, and archery is a regular part of every military examination. These military examinations are held all over the empire, and the candidates have to shoot with bows, both on foot and in the saddle. I saw, just outside of Peking, an archery match of this kind. There were perhaps ten thousand Chinamen looking on, and the soldiers rode on the gallop by one target after another, shooting arrows as they passed. The targets were about the size of a man, and I did not note one of the hundred whom I saw shooting who

of the Chinese empire, and would connect a half dozen old cities ranging from half a million to a million people in size.
LI HUNG CHANG'S GUN WORKS.
Li Hung Chang has gun works and an arsenal, the shops of which are nearly a mile square, and in which all kinds of modern guns are made. It is much similar to the Shanghai arsenal, which I described in the letter I published some

"RALLY ON THE CENTER."



The "Summer Girl" is strictly "in it" with the bold soldier boys at Santa Monica.

missed in a single instance. They also shoot at balls lying on the ground as they go by on a gallop, and they practice for years before coming to Peking. The candidates are weeded out again and again before they get to the capital. There is first an examination held by the prefect of the district in which they live. The men who pass this shoot again before the literary chancellor, and their next examination is before the governor of the province. Such examinations comprise great tournaments, and out of the thousands who are examined only forty or fifty may pass. Those who stand highest at Peking always get official positions, and nearly every officer of the Chinese army could drop a bird on the fly with his arrow. The exercise of the soldiers consists largely of gymnastics, and these students are examined in the wielding of swords and in the lifting of weights, which are graduated to test their muscle.



Manchu archers.

moment later I was in the presence of a scene which you would expect to find in no camp outside of the middle ages. At the back of a large inclosure sat a band pounding on drums and shaking cymbals and making a most horrible din. Near these stood a number of high Chinese officials, and on the other side of the

yard were several companies of soldiers. Between these stood a man dressed in the uniform of a Chinese private. He had a spear about fifteen feet long in his hand, and he was dancing about and poking this



A tiger guard.

and if the war is carried long

into the air in every direction. Now he would jab it into an invisible enemy at the right; now he would hop up four feet from the ground and turn around before he again lit to drive it into another invisible enemy at the left. He poked it, in front of him and twisted himself into a half knot in trying to destroy his enemies in the rear. He contorted his face in the most horrible manner to inspire fear in his army combatants, and he yelled now and then as he thrust. Such an exhibition would have put him into a lunatic asylum in the United States. I looked for perhaps ten minutes before anything happened, and during this time a second man came out and began to go through the same performance. I then sent my boy for a camera, but before I could use it an official came up and objected. I apologized and left. I find this the best rule in foreign travel. Go where you please, and do what you please, but always be ready to apologize. If you ask you won't get it, and a civil tongue will carry you further than a shotgun.

THE ARMY OF CHINA.

But let me give you some facts about the army. This letter is so long that I cannot enlarge upon them. First, there is the Eighth Banner Corps, which includes the Manchus and Mongols, and which is supposed to have something like 300,000 men. Of this army there are in Peking 32,338



A soothsayer. By our native artist.

soldiers and connected with them about 11,000 supernumeraries. In Mongolia there are 884 Manchus and 3251 supernumeraries. There are kept about the summer palace of the King just about 5000 of such troops. Just outside of Peking is the imperial hunting park. Four thousand soldiers are kept there. In addition to these in Peking there are artillery and musketry to the number of 8000, infantry 2300 and other troops to the number of 6000, making a grand total of Manchus surrounding and about Peking of 100,000 troops. These troops are supported entirely by the government. Their officers are of high rank, and about 700 of them have high positions as guards inside the forbidden city, where the Emperor lives.

I have written already of Li Hung Chang's army. It is the best drilled and the best equipped of any in the empire. In addition to these there are the three great armies known as the army of Manchuria, the army of the center and the army of Turkistan. The Manchurian army contains 70,000 men, and its headquarters are in Manchuria above the Chinese wall. It has good cannon and first-class modern rifles. These, however, are confined only to a limited number of the regiments, and there are more matchlocks than Winchester. The army of the center is also north of the wall. It is supposed to include 50,000 men. It is on the borders of

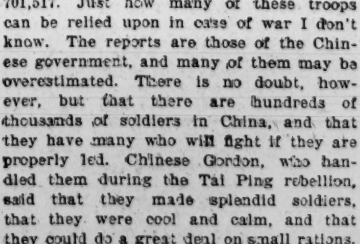


Chinese lancer. By our native artist.

Mongolia, and these Manchurian and Mongolian troops could be moved down into Korea if there was any good way of carrying their provisions and supplies. The army of Turkistan is in the western part of the empire, and too far off for use at the present time.

ARMIES OF THE GOVERNORS.

In addition to this, there are the armies of the governors, which are scattered throughout the eighteen provinces of China, and which include all the large centers. In Shanghai there are 20,000 men. In Shanai, 25,000, and in Foochow, 30,280. The governor of Honan, one of the most anti-foreign provinces of the empire, has 15,000 soldiers. The governor of Nanking has 23,000. The governor of Poochow 61,435. The governor of Chekiang, 35,000, and those of Hupe and Hunnan, 58,000 men. In Shenai, Kentsu and Ill there are 97,900 men, and in Suzechun there are 33,897. Kwantung has 68,000, Kwangsi has 29,000, Anhui 9000, and Yunnan and Kweichow 42,000, making a grand total, with one or two smaller provinces added, of 701,517. Just how many of these troops can be relied upon in case of war I don't know. The reports are those of the Chinese government, and many of them may be overestimated. There is no doubt, however, but that there are hundreds of thousands of soldiers in China, and that they have many who will fight if they are properly led. Chinese Gordon, who handled them during the Tai Ping rebellion, said that they made splendid soldiers, that they were cool and calm, and that they could do a great deal on small rations. They are full of superstition, and will carry priests and soothsayers with them. They may eat black dog's flesh to make them brave, and their surgeons will give them ground tiger bones to inspire courage. In fight they will be bloodthirsty and cruel, and if the war is carried long



A tiger guard.

and if the war is carried long

the interior it will be accompanied with horrors which will shock the Western world. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

COACHING ON CATALINA.

"Look to the leaders! Quick—the horn, man!" And the wheels of the coach will go round, the notes of the rally-horn will resound from tip to tip of crescent-shaped Avalon Bay, the people will shout from the hotel verandas, the crowds in the street will scatter and away up the steep inclines and over the mountain crests the gay coaching parties will go as another twelve months in the history of Catalina have rolled along.

An inkling of what is in store for the future island visitor has been given at intervals in the budgets of Catalina news borne across the channel by Rags, Del Mar, Hot Stuff, Orlando or others of the Times' faithful carriers, but few, perhaps, are aware that nearly one-third of the entire forty-mile roadway, which will eventually border three coasts of Catalina is now completed and available to the island visitor.

Those who are wont to scale the stupendous cliffs which loom up on every side, clamber or ride up and over the mountain trails, alone can form some well-sustained idea of the exhilarating delight of being whirled along the crests and mountain sides in a comfortable coach behind a four or six-horse team, meanwhile watching the gradual unfolding of the panorama which comprehends the charming scenic attractions of Catalina.

At present the drive extends from the isthmus to Little Harbor, a distance of eight miles or more. One who knows his Catalina will need not be told of the pleasures of a trip from Avalon to the isthmus on any one of the numerous launch or yachts which ply the bay abounds. From Sugar Loaf along Descanso Canyon, the summer home of J. B. Banning, Swain's Landing, now famous as the camping ground of the Whittier boys and girls, on to Hermosillo Canyon, past Button Beach, Arch Rock, Spook's Cave, around Long Point to Goat Harbor and thence on past Empire Landing, Blake's Cave, etc., etc.—every rocky point or overtopping height far up whose summit the dark-hued talion or manzanita look like nothing so much as huge green balls which in some mysterious way have been arrested in their downward plunge into the sea; the narrow, winding canyons which even in this rainless season are a mass of vari-colored green—all the charming characteristic features of this bit of the island coast are familiar and endeared to the annual visitor, and a series of delights to the stranger.

Upon leaving the isthmus the road makes a gradual ascent for several hundred feet when a sudden turn presents to the traveler's eye a broad expanse of the upper coast including Point Leo, Rain's Point and other arms of the land which reach out into the channel and mark the entrance to Fourth-of-July Canyon, Cherry Valley, Howland's Cove, etc.

Another turn and another ascent and the stage is bowling along the precipitous heights of the eastern coast from which, charming features of this bit of the island coast, with the ever-blue Sierrita Madre in the far distance, may be obtained.

Now the scene shifts again, and still climbing upward until an altitude of a thousand feet or more is attained, we lose sight of the sea altogether, but gain a magnificent inland view of rolling foothills and rugged mountain passes, with glimpses of Laurina and Garnet Peaks, Black Jack and Orizaba, and, way beyond, if the weather be clear, of Catalina's sister, Clemente.

Now the road begins its gradual descent, winding around the mountain sides, which are here covered with cactus and remind one of travels through the dreary wastes of Old Mexico. Still pursuing a downward course we come out upon a valley, such as may be found in far-away New England, and the road for some distance traverses a low plane where the cool green chaparral closes in protectively on either side.

Yet another ascent, with a nearer view of the familiar mountain peaks and a fleeting glimpse of a bit of Little Harbor—a gleaming sapphire in a dull bronze setting—and down we speed on our serpentine course, which rivals many of the famous hairpin curves of the Yosemite, when the lowland, widening as it reaches out toward the ocean and culminates in Little Harbor, our desired haven is attained.

To the visitor whose notion of the Catalina coast has hitherto been confined to the vicinity of Avalon the disillusion is standing. Here the coast presents a bold, rugged front, totally at variance with that on the channel side of the island. The huge boulders and masses of rock which are dumped into the sand, or piled up high at the foot of the overhanging cliffs, form the most exquisite combinations of delicate blues and grays and the effect is charming to a degree.

A curious conglomeration of gigantic boulders and decomposed rock reaches outward midway between the sheltering arms which protect the beautiful bay on either side and forms two distinct coves which the despotic sway of the elements has invested with totally dissimilar characters. In the west cove a little nook of the sea reposes with all the serenity of the metaphysical mill-pond, while to the eastward, not a hundred feet distant, the waves rush with thunderous roar high upon the beach and dash furiously against the rocks.

A visit to the top of the lofty promontory at the lower end of the harbor will well repay the stranger for his toil. Curious stones, beautiful crystals, a minerals and lava deposits are scattered about in every direction as though they had fallen like hailstones from the clouds and every spot to the right or left is of interest, not only to the scientist but to the wayfarer on the road to knowledge.

On the summit of this eminence is located one of those Indian burying-grounds which have contributed so largely to the history and the mystery of Catalina. Rows of alabaster shells, apparently marked the sacred enclosures centuries ago, and today they may be irregularly traced for 200 feet or more along the edge of the precipice, forming a terrace which shows at least a measure of decorative instinct on the part of these ancient islanders.

The Little Harbor Inn, with food and shelter for man and beast, is another step in the line of progress laid out by the Messrs. Banning, and visitors who prefer less than the scientific but in contemplating the beautiful harbor from the great verandas of the hotel.

Grading on the new road was begun in the fall of last year. Fifty thousand dollars is a conservative estimate of the ultimate cost of this important undertaking and its completion will mark a red-letter day in the history of Catalina Island.

AM WITT C. LOCKWOOD.

"Miss Jerry" and Its Cast—A New Application of the Stereopticon—Taking Two Hundred and Fifty Tableaux.

The company which has posed for the tableaux is composed, for the most part, of experienced dramatic people. The character actor of the heroine, Miss Geraldine Brooks, or "Miss Jerry," the daughter of the owner of the mine, has been taken by Miss Constance. The name is understood to conceal the identity of a very beautiful New York society girl with a penchant for acting. The part of the hero, who is city editor of a New York paper, is taken by William H. Cagney, a rising young actor of the same ilk. The villain of the story, a mining sharpshooter, but a very villainous villain, after all, has been portrayed by Ernest Hall, who has made his name in "The Death" in "Havens" last winter, while Pink, the Bowery cowboy, his wife, Glad

method would have to be greatly simplified for such a purpose. At the same time he seemed to think that his own method of giving a technical plan of the scene was not practicable, was not but indicative of what may be done when phonographs and light transmitters are brought into working partnership. The tableaux "The Red Rover," "The White Horse" and "The White Ship," but Mr. Black thinks that eventually such views may be thrown upon the screen in natural colors. Present method of coloring is not sufficiently naturalistic to be really convincing.

Mr. Black has explained his plan for picture play to a number of managers, actors, artists and authors, and these, or others, he has seen, and he is confident that he will have a number of novelists and have proposed his success as a private representation will be given in

old of Akasia, the celebrated naturalist, who had written a book on the habits of the bird, he had written him, remarked that he had him in his collection. Early days, been deeply interested in natural science, but that pressure of business he prevented its pursuit. "I became a banker," said he, "and am now a millionaire, alluding to the wealth it was well known I had acquired. The style of grandeur in which the words were uttered was indescribable. Akasia immediately perceived that the subject of history, how his father, being anxious that he should turn his attention to mercantile pursuits, had procured a place in a bank for him, and that he had been there for the first year, for one year more of study, then his father, and when a third was granted him his fate was fixed. "And," said Akasia, "it had not been for a little firmness on my part, should today have been nothing but a banker."

"For a moment I was stunned by the appalling disaster. The wooden ships, which before were belching forth broadsides of destructive missiles, gave forth a feeble fire, while the sudden increase of the vivid and merciless fire from the fort, the Tennessee and the rebel gunboats told of our confusion and the advantage gained to the enemy.

THE FLEET ALL TANGLED UP.

"Looking aloft from the deck of the 'Winnipeg' while the huffs of our ships were obscured by the smoke of battle, I could see by the flags flying from the different masts the confusion in the order of the fleet which seemed to be all tangled up. The leader of the column, the Broad-

I could not get my hogs quick enough to spray well, so I put some corn chop in their box, and while they were eating gave them an excellent covering of fly very finely put on by said sprayer. Most of the hogs were covered with the stuff, and others said, "It will blister." I awaited the result. Next morning on examining the backs I found great, loose scales of dirt and manure, and under these and among them were thousands of dead lice. Result: my hogs are smooth and slick-like as gone. Have tried same in barn house to kill chicken mites; also lice on horses. Flannel cloth saturated with best coal oil and eggs from hen, rubbed on horses' legs caused the lice to loosen and drop in a short time.

"Certain, sure," said the corporal. "Certain sure," said his followers, two good-looking young troopers. Then, after a moment's pondering Downey said he believed he could get to the butte in safety, as he'd go down by the pile, whereas the other men began to wail again and the lieutenant to protest, and right in the midst of this discussion somebody shouted "Hurrah! Hurrah!" and a column of smoke, purely ceremonial in nature, shot upward toward the zenith from the summit of that butte, a

(Exchange): The late Bishop Selwyn is
lighted to tell the following rare incident
of his varied experience: While Bishop
Richford, "was walking one day in
His country, he saw a group of
colliers seated by the roadside in a semi-
circle, with a brass kettle in front of the
head he had the curiosity to inquire what
they were doing.

"Why, yer honor," replied a grave-looking
member of the group, "it's a sort of wash-
ing time, yer honor. The kettle is for the
Yon kettle is for the prize for the fellow
who can tell the biggest lie, and I am the
winner."

Amazed and shocked, the good bishop
protestingly, "Why, my friends, I have never
told a lie that I know of, and I have never
won a prize in my life," he said, "I have
the voice of the empire, who said, in a
liberate tone "Gie the bishop the kettle."



AUTUMN BICYCLE FASHIONS.

THE EVOLUTION OF DRESS IN FRANCE.

For the Bath and Bicycle—Pretty Toilettes on the Beach—Trousers Undisguised for the Feminine Bicyclist.

TROUVILLE, Aug. 10.—(Special Correspondence.) There is a dress here, that if the pen could picture it, would seem to mark a transition state by process, that to an American woman presents the double interest of being beautiful and of showing possibly a social evolution parallel to our own under different conditions. The ordinary fashions, the dress of leis-



French bicycle costume.

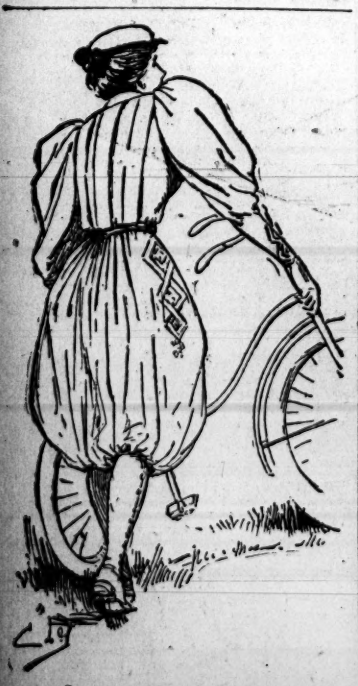
ure hours, is only one expression of dress to be seen today in France. I would sketch, if I could, the dress for the bath and the bicycle.

French women, and European leisure women generally, I understand, know how to swim, and cultivate the exercise. Naturally the dress for such women must be artistic. And art in such a matter means the greatest amount of utility possible and the needs are peculiar. Then the French go to work on the problem, and in art they never go half way. They do not temporize or hesitate either with an impressionist landscape or a gown, but pursue the logic of art with single aim wherever it leads. If the unspontaneous are astonished at the result, so much the worse for the unspontaneous. A nation of artists will laugh in their face.

ON THE BEACH. The result of bathing gowns, since the conditions demand it, is the minimum of cloth, with the maximum of beauty. There is no apology made for curtailing, since every inch added beyond what is necessary, means added weight and a hindrance to the object in view, and is consequently an artistic mistake. If you are shocked, it is because you are ignorant. Morals and art are not synonymous. It is not wicked to swim, and dress is proper or not, according to circumstances. So, if the Queen of Naples appears on the sands at Boulogne in a costume as slight as an opera dancer's, this is not to say, but it is as modest as an ordinary morning gown made in a train, or an Egyptian fellah's single garment of the knee with a sash. All depends on the occasion.

ELEGANT DETAILS. The minimum of cloth is in them, and the cut shows the influence of the dress forms prevailing.

The skirt is so short, it may be called a ruff; it is sometimes three ruffles, one over the other, growing shorter, and the last brings them are making for fall, and in all gowns, standing out not unlike the skirts of a danseuse. A great triumph



Costume with zouave trousers.

us for the model, to have formed for itself a useful function. A bathing skirt out in gowns will not cling to the figure. It is an important discovery. The lower garment is gathered and gathered below the knee; the sleeves are minus, and the shoulders are widened out to the de-

mands of the present style, with great breeches, all with embroidery or braids. Greek sandals are strapped up the ankles in classic fashion, and a gay round the head.

They have had a vigorous study of color effect. The colors are limited that will stand a daily wash, but the slightest tinge of the sea, or of the sun, or of a sunset, will make a new toilet every day with a single white flannel

FIRST AMERICAN CRECHE.

AN OLD-TIME INSTITUTION ON SEAVE-PLANTATIONS.

How Aunt Ginny Raised Scores of Little Negroes and Founded a Model Day Nursery "Be-fah de Wah."

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—(Special Correspondence.) A Southern woman told me the other day that long before the word "creche" was known in this country day nurseries were a flourishing institution in all the slave States. An impression is current that the idea was imported from France, while, on the contrary, it originated in the patriarchal form of government which ruled plantation life. My informant said she thought it time to give credit where it was due for organizing one of the tenderest and most beautiful of existing charities.

Those familiar with agitation arguments used by the abolition party before the war will recall how feelingly the woman question was treated. It was not uncommon then as now for women of any and every color to earn their bread by labor outside of the home. Today's mighty army



A plantation creche.

of female toilers in factories, shops and offices did not exist, and the fact that negro wives and mothers worked beside the men in the fields excited much indignation.

Modern social evolution has put quite another face to the matter, but even then the abuse was purely imaginary. Immature girls as well as elderly women were always exposed to the sun outside their own cabins, unless it was during the pressure of harvesting time. And if the mothers of young families were drafted in the hoe gangs, the laws governed their labor were most considerate and humane.

IN THE QUARTERS. The low, two-roomed houses in which slaves lived were usually clustered about the overseer's dwelling; quarters they were termed, and situated at a respectful distance from the "big house," or master's residence.

Frequent coatings of whitewash and an abundance of shade trees gave rather an attractive appearance to the humble settlement, and in some cases negro handmaids were both pretty and picturesque. Here at sunrise, six days in the week, the shrill tones of a great bell in the overseer's yard called every able-bodied "hand" to assemble. Plans for the day's work having been perfected the night before, they were quickly separated into squads, each division under the command of its own "driver," as the negro was called who by superior skill had risen to a position of dignity and trust.

Then it was one could see all the buxom young women pass down the quarter street carrying a brood of sleepy little darkeys. Before shouldering her hoe for the day Venus "toted" and dragged sometimes as many as six youngsters to the nursery, and when she started for the field carried a light basket, satisfied that her babies were in safekeeping. Having been reared herself under the tinge of Aunt Ginny's peach blossom, she well knew what wholesome mingling of indulgence and discipline would be meted out to her own little offspring.

THE CRECHE. Of course, the word "creche" was unknown in those days, and it would have astonished the inhabitants to hear so fine a French name applied to the low-eaved cabin, set a trifle apart from the other houses. Everybody called it the "nursery" where Aunt Ginny reigned supreme, yielding precedence only to the "Ole Missus" and the doctor.

The two broad, deep rooms, with a wide gallery in front, were a model of African luxury. In the huge fireplace hickory logs glowed and smoldered the whole year round, furnishing, meantime, enough of heat to roast entire fowls, and fields of corn and sweet potatoes. Nor, strange as it may seem, was this sweet-smelling heat either unwholesome or oppressive.



Aunt Ginny.

even in midsummer. The big, black-throated chimney carried off every bit of impurity in the air, and with open doors and windows, fresh circulation was kept up. With primitive simplicity, all the cooking was done by means of pot-hooks and hangers, and never, day or night, was there a lack of hot water or warm gruel for a sick or hungry infant.

Cupboards built into the wall held the crockery, the cooking food, and medicines that might be needed, and if the truth were told, Aunt Ginny certainly dealt out physic with a lavish hand. If a sick child proved fractious, and she was wrenched from her arms, she would soothe it with a drop of brandy, or a spoonful of molasses, or a little of the "Ole Missus" medicine. Her little, fat, black stomachs were not supposed to be very complicated organisms, and they seldom failed to respond to "yarns" in the form of catnip or sassafras tea. It was her luck with children that secured the old mammy her place as head "nurse," and she was never far from the sick bed of a sick child, or the cradle of a new-born babe.

NURSERY DISCIPLINE. Although there were no written rules governing Aunt Ginny's domain, she went further than the Medes or Persians, enforcing those few she regarded as really important. Woe betide the mother, who

brought an unwashed baby to be cared for. The abuse that greeted her return from the field, and the scandal that Aunt Ginny raised at the big house was a caution. A dirty nigger, a drudge-tailed shirt was her condemnation, and at the very least, she required that her charges start the day clean.

Nor would she accept a youngster whose parents beat it in the unmerciful manner so pitifully common among the race to this day. The scarred, striped, half-idiotic negro children one meets so frequently in the South at present were unknown to Aunt Ginny's time. It was her custom to strip and examine every child the first thing after its arrival in the morning, and did the little body show any marks of brutal treatment the case was instantly reported and investigated.

The old lady herself believes very firmly in the efficacy of the switch, and a formidable bunch of "peach ticklers" hung threateningly above the chimney-piece. But she used the rod merely to touch up the moral sense and never in anger or violence.

AUNT GINNY'S SYSTEM.

All things considered, it is doubtful whether the modern creche shows any essential improvement upon Aunt Ginny's methods. Four sides of the roughly-turned room were crisscrossed with comfortable cradles made by the plantation carpenter. After ascertaining that the babies were clean they were offered food, and in fine weather turned out to play under the big Spanish oaks shading that part of the quarters.

Infants too young to be trusted out of



A matinee jacket.

where with velvet in a deeper tone, but some of the latest materials in them show checks, plaids and even stripes accented with a thread of definite red or gold.

The old-fashioned snuff brown, so becoming to fair high-colored complexions, will also be much worn, and for the shades Persian embroidery or black Russian fur make the handsomest trimming.

Bishop's mantle, a deep, rich violet that suggests the time-honored royal purple, is one of the new tones for camel-hair and ladies' cloth. In fastidious taste, we go, a curious eccentric color for either silk or wool, are petunia gray, which has an atmosphere of pink, blue's blood red, bottle blue and wallflower yellow, that looks as if lightly dusted with brown.

A PARISIAN TOILET.

Turquoise blue, in slight touches of velvet or satin, makes an effective bodice garniture for dull leaf brown costumes.

When the velvet is used, it is generally only a wide-striped collar, rolled belt and cuffs, but a lately imported visiting toilet in this combination, showed an entire

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AUTUMN TINTS AND TONES.

Some Recent Artistic Creations for an October Bride.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—(Special Correspondence.) The new tones in brown for autumn and early winter wear show a decided tendency toward red reflections. Burnt sienna, auburn, mahogany, rust-color and auburn leaf are the names by which some of them are known; autumn leaf being hardly more than a dull red with bronze shadows which show only in folds.

These shades are all more effective if made up in plain wools touched some-



A matinee jacket.

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For the August cruise.

light-fitting vest of the satin, over which fell a loose blouse of white oriental gauze, spangled with turquoise.

The skirt of this costume was of deep leaf brown velvet, untrimmed and cut straight down the front, and the back stiffened with hair cloth to fall in straight outward lines. Over it hung a long two-pointed drape of deep leaf brown velvet, and the hem in front and the back stiffened with hair cloth to fall in straight outward lines.

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Over it hung a long two-pointed drape of deep leaf brown velvet, and the hem in front and the back stiffened with hair cloth to fall in straight outward lines.

AN EVENING COSTUME.

For this same tulle-trousseau another exquisite frock has been prepared. It is made of heavy watered silk of creamy tint, the only garniture being a hugely-bag canary-colored bow at the bottom of the skirt, on the left side. The bow was of the same material as the skirt, made in the Louis Treize fashion. The corsage was low, the shoulders giving a sloping effect and trimmed with a fall of pale lace, the waist was a belt of rich cut jet, two inches wide and fastened at the left side with a smaller canary-colored watered silk ribbon. The voluminous puffed sleeves were finished at the arm with a band of the same jet as the belt.

NEW BODICES.

Of course the bride is supplied with innumerable fancy waists, among them the one illustrated here of saffron satin with huge sleeve draperies of black chiffon and black underclothes sparkling with jet embroidery.

NINA FITCH.

A FRENCH DISH.

Artichokes, Now in Season, May Be Prepared as a Rich Entree.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Prepared in French fashion, although artichokes are a little troublesome, they make a delicious dish, and the additional advantage of being out of the ordinary; the word which is being constantly sought after by capricious humanity.

Vegetables should always be fresh to be good, and this is especially applicable to artichokes. If too large they are tough, and if pulled too young have not enough "meat" on the tips and heart to be worth cooking at all. Medium size is the best, and they should be washed in cold water and vinegar to draw out any lurking insects.

To prepare them in simplest fashion have ready a pot of salted boiling water, and let them cook gently until you can draw out a leaf easily; if they boil too rapidly they will go to pieces. Lay them in a colander upside down to drain. If familiar dull leaf shakes deepened and meeting into indistinct greens.

The old-fashioned snuff brown, so becoming to fair high-colored complexions, will also be much worn, and for the shades Persian embroidery or black Russian fur make the handsomest trimming.

Bishop's mantle, a deep, rich violet that suggests the time-honored royal purple, is one of the new tones for camel-hair and ladies' cloth. In fastidious taste, we go, a curious eccentric color for either silk or wool, are petunia gray, which has an atmosphere of pink, blue's blood red, bottle blue and wallflower yellow, that looks as if lightly dusted with brown.

A PARISIAN TOILET. Turquoise blue, in slight touches of velvet or satin, makes an effective bodice garniture for dull leaf brown costumes.

When the velvet is used, it is generally only a wide-striped collar, rolled belt and cuffs, but a lately imported visiting toilet in this combination, showed an entire

change. Along with the velvet, in them show checks, plaids and even stripes accented with a thread of definite red or gold.

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GENTLEWOMEN WHO WORK.

A TOPIC OF INTEREST TO THE CULTURED.

New Departments Opened by the Christian Woman's Exchange—A Brilliant Record of True Philanthropy

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(Special Correspondence.) While the New York Exchange for Women's Work is settling in its new quarters in Thirtieth street, just off of Fifth avenue, it is paying particular attention to the temporary and most difficult of all social problems: "What is the Decayed Gentlewoman to do for a Living?"

To this end a new department has been started, called "Our Information Bureau." A positive need demanded it. In former years educated women preferred to struggle along deprived of many necessities, in order to keep up a good appearance before the world. But now it seems these women are quite willing to come out sensibly and work wherever employment is to be found.

The advantage of this bureau cannot be overestimated. For example, a young woman from the South came to the exchange during the dull season, last summer, with decorated china, which she wished to dispose of, hoping to realize enough money to be able to take more lessons in painting. It was useless to accuse her of extravagance, and the would-be connoisseur was to the Information Bureau. There her capacity was discovered for a position which had been waiting for the right person. She accepted the place, and in a few days she was at work, with the earnings of those few months is able to go on with her chosen study.

Another woman applied to the bureau for a position as companion. There being no opening of the kind just then, it was suggested that she do fine sewing, for which there is always a demand. She undertook the needlework, and this means supported herself until a position offered.

The Employment Bureau during the last year has registered and placed thousands of applications for work—of almost every kind which women have done, or can do. Most of these applicants have been educated women, and in an employment office, they outnumber the positions offered. However, the exchange has placed during the year more than three hundred women and young girls, being at the rate of placing two women for every day in the year.

I was told at the exchange that even educated women have been found glad to take domestic positions, rather than remain needy and homeless, and thus the exchange has often been utilized by good families for the obtaining of trustworthy domestics.

The financial statistics of the Woman's Exchange offer some very interesting features. Since its organization, sixteen years ago, for instance, it has sent to consignment more than \$500,000, and besides, paid for salaries, always to gentlemanly men, more than \$100,000, making a total amount paid out for salaries and salaries of more than \$600,000. This shows an annual business averaging \$37,000, and this, be it remembered, upon a capital represented entirely by ciphers.

The income of the exchange from all sources for the year 1893 was \$15,859, while the expenses were \$20,022, leaving a deficiency for the twelve months of about \$4,163. On account of this deficiency, the exchange has been hindered by certain people who have been paid for salaries, always to gentlemanly men, more than \$100,000, making a total amount paid out for salaries and salaries of more than \$600,000. This shows an annual business averaging \$37,000, and this, be it remembered, upon a capital represented entirely by ciphers.

One of the most serious embarrassments under which the exchange at present labors, is that it has no working capital in which to cash sales for consignors, and thus allow tardy payments from patrons to be borne by the society, instead of by consignors. This unavoidable delay in paying consignors is often a serious matter to them, and is a seeming indifference to their welfare on the part of the exchange, which one of the managers recently said to me, was most difficult to explain.

Besides the New York exchange there are some sixty branches established throughout the country. In fact there are in almost every large city in the United States. The aggregate amount of money paid to gentlemen for their work, since the inception of the exchange, from all these branches, including headquarters, is about \$1,700,000. This small fortune, which has been paid into the hands of needy gentlemen means that these same women have been able to pay for their labor, and how to use their varied talents. Some under the direction and advice of the exchange are managing farms, others are raising poultry, others are raising vegetables to market, others are decorating houses or keeping ladies' parlors in order. While still others are in real estate or acting as companions, governesses or housekeepers.

Again, a number of them are engaged in writing letters, addressing envelopes, making lace, keeping accounts, practicing stenography or shorthand for pay, and are included in the list of employments.

It is impossible to give more than a vague idea of much of the work done by the exchange, but the country is a vast affair. There are instances without number of women who have for years depended upon the exchange for their entire income. One woman who for thirty years had supported herself by fine sewing, but whose eyes were failing, and who was unable to do any more of this work, eyes and nerves unfitted, then began to make ples and cakes for the restaurant department, so that she is no longer in need of help.

The exchange has recently added a rather unique branch of industries to its list, which consists of a department for pets.

People going away for the summer can take to this department their dogs, cats and birds, in fact, any sort of pet, and leave them behind, knowing they will be well cared for. The society sends the animals to a young girl living in the country, who is devoted to pets, and who gives up her entire time to caring for them.

Then the millinery department is another new feature. Here several French girls make hats and bonnets and trim old ones with such tact and congeniality as to believe that such a department is a thing of the future. The exchange has classes in which women may study that fine art with a view to earning their own living, and the profession. Notwithstanding the fact that the exchange has been in existence for so long, the exchange for the present time has increased, though at the present time the effects of general depression are beginning to be felt in the increasing number of gentlemen who come to the exchange for advice and help in their first efforts to earn money.

The president of the exchange is Mrs. William H. Choate. GILSON WILKES.

A Relic. They were showing some relics antique, and they brought from over the seas. When a lady looked at a remarkable "I've something much older than these."

The crowd at once gathered around. To see him make good his wild boast, when he held up a petrified relic. His wife had once given him a post. PHILIP MORSE.

San Diego, Cal.

CURES indigestion and makes blood—the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer, brewed by the American Brewing Company. C. F. A. Last, wholesale dealer.

